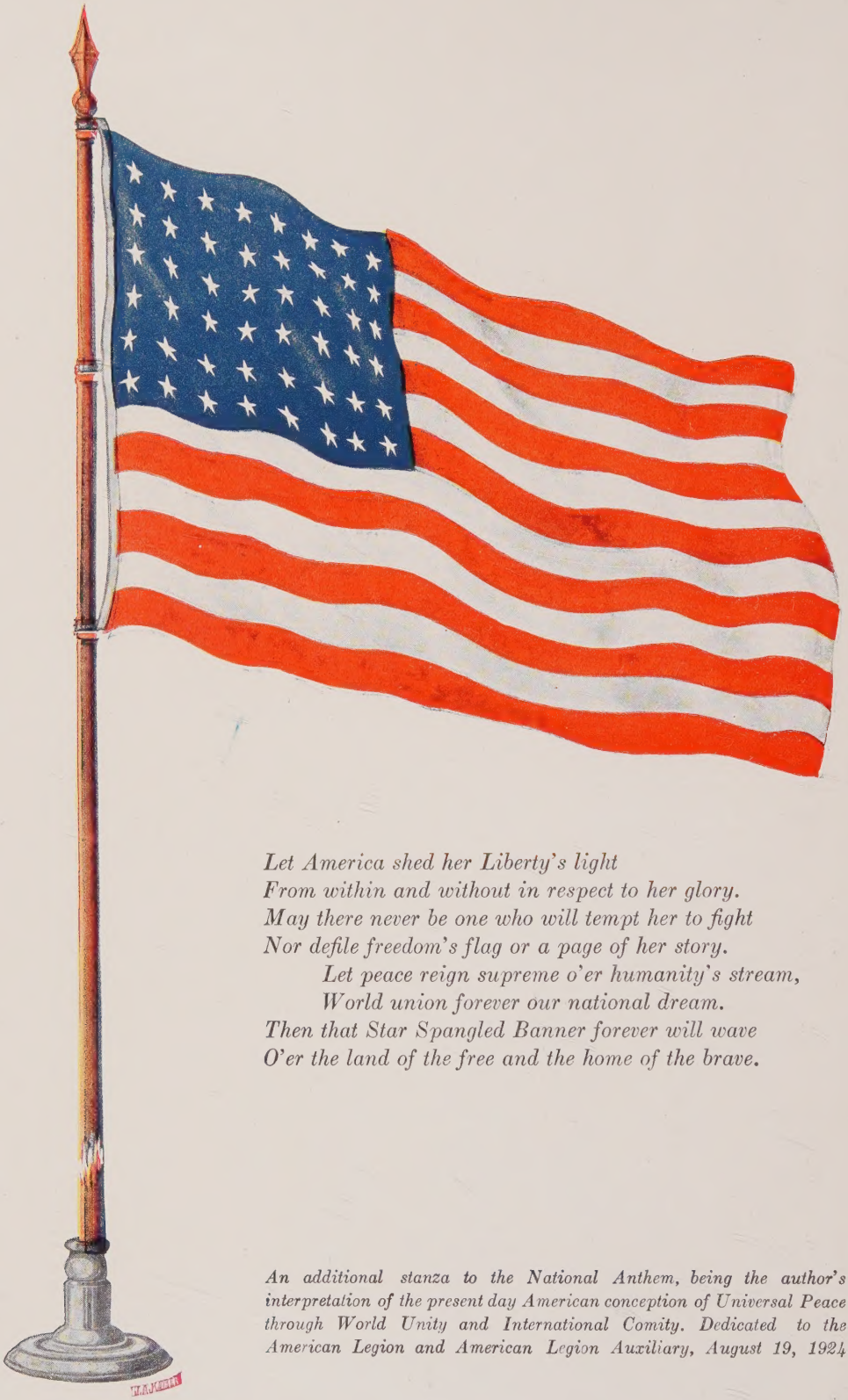
THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

YOUR FLAG AND MINE

HARRISON S. KERRICK

"The Flag of the United States"

Your Flag and Mine



Let America shed her Liberty's light
From within and without in respect to her glory.
May there never be one who will tempt her to fight
Nor defile freedom's flag or a page of her story.
Let peace reign supreme o'er humanity's stream,
World union forever our national dream.
Then that Star Spangled Banner forever will wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

An additional stanza to the National Anthem, being the author's interpretation of the present day American conception of Universal Peace through World Unity and International Comity. Dedicated to the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary, August 19, 1924

DEDICATION

TO THE MILLION YOUNG MEN AND THE MILLION YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA WHO, EACH YEAR, ATTAIN FULL MEASURE OF SUFFRAGE AND CITIZENSHIP, THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED IN THE HOPE THAT IT MAY INSPIRE THAT PASSION TO SERVE ONE'S COUNTRY AND UPHOLD ITS FLAG—PATRIOTISM—TRUE BLUE AMERICANISM.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Research in compiling this volume on the National Flag included study of Acts of the Continental and National Congresses, Presidential Executive Orders and Proclamations, official, semi-official and private documents and correspondence relating to the Revolutionary War period and histories, paintings and drawings portraying facts or fiction concerning the flags of the United States, the European flags which sought a foothold in North America, Colonial and Military and Naval flags, and the Great Seal and Coat of Arms of the United States.

The author is aware that numerous questionable legends, traditions and statements are prevalent concerning the "Stars and Stripes." He anticipates that some statements herein may be challenged. He will, therefore, greatly appreciate receiving from readers authentic information, incidents or corrections which will promote the standardization of this volume.

Acknowledgment is especially due for information, assistance and encouragement derived from General Schuyler Hamilton's "History of the American Flag;" from Admiral Preble's classic volumes "Origin and History of the American Flag," representing twenty years of flag research and study; from that incomparable volume, the flag number, October, 1917, of The National Geographic Magazine, compiled and edited by Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor and Commander Byron McCandless, U. S. Navy; from "The Origin and Evolution of the United States Flag" by R. C. Ballard Thruston and for flag illustrations loaned therefrom by the Sons of the American Revolution; from "The American Flag" compiled by Mr. Harlan Hoyt Horner for the New York State Department of Education; from "Our Country's Flag" by Edward S. Holden, then Librarian of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; from "The Stars and Stripes" by Charles W. Stewart, Supt., Library Naval War Records, Washington, D. C.; from "Famous Flags of America" by N. R. Hughes; from "The Stars and Stripes and Other American Flags" by Pelig Harrison; from Louis Annin Ames and M. Vintschger who contributed valuable data from their practical experience in making and displaying flags and making and erecting flag poles respectively; from associates of The National Flag Conference, June 14-15, 1923, and May 15-17, 1924, convened in Washington under the auspices of The American Legion and from Mr. Garland W. Powell, Director of its Americanism Commission; from Colonel Gilbert Bettman, General Chauncey B. Baker, and Captain Milo J. Warner, Department Commanders, Ohio American Legion, 1923-1924-1925, respectively, and from C. B. Lastreto and the many others who, in various ways, contributed to this Flag volume. The word "Flag" is spelled as a proper noun when referring to "the flag of the United States" in order to avoid frequent repetition of that phrase.

Copyright does not apply to A National Flag Code, Chapter VIII.

HARRISON S. KERRICK

Columbus, Ohio.
February, 1925.

"THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES"

YOUR FLAG AND MINE

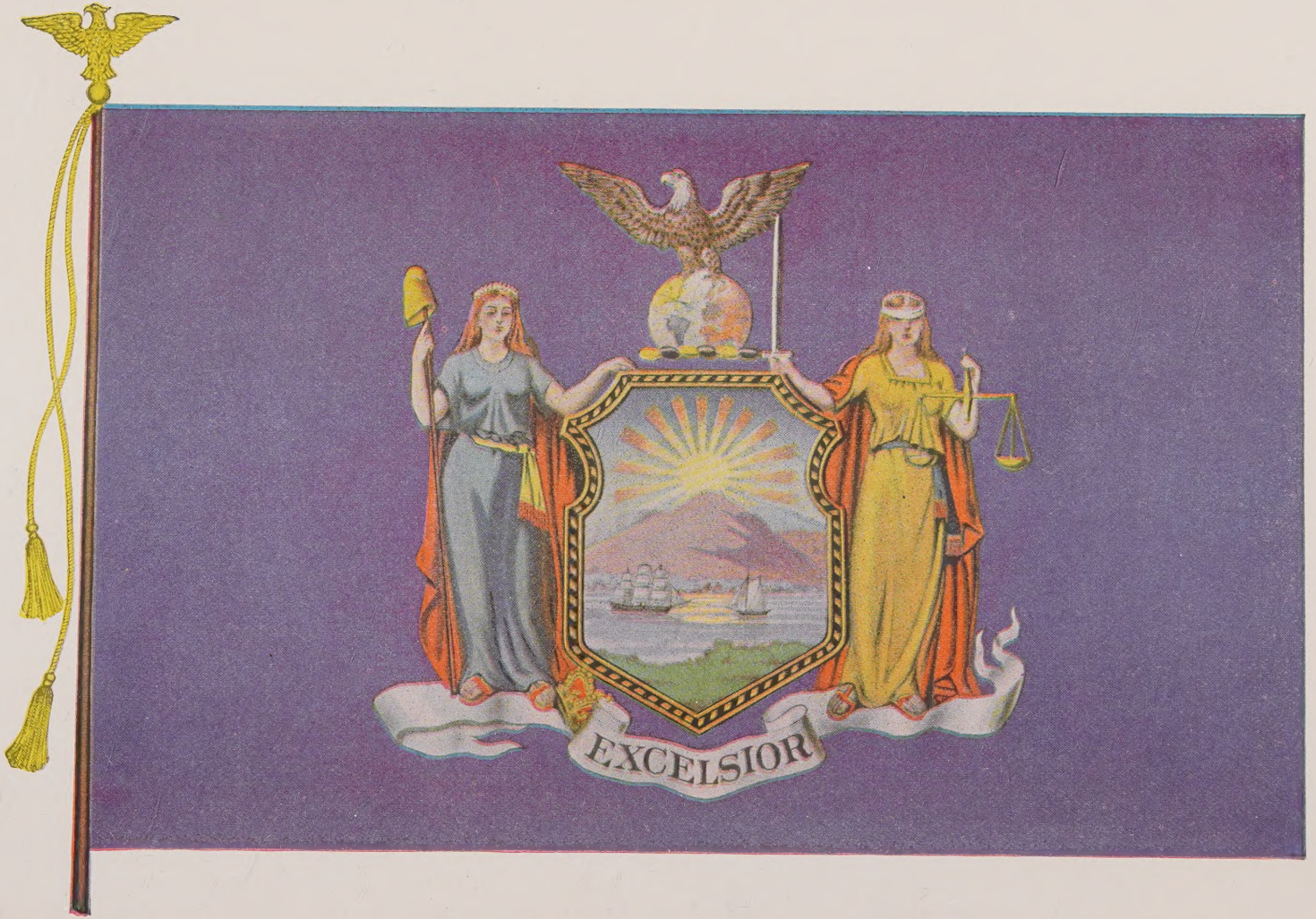
By

HARRISON SUMMERS KERRICK
Lieut. Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army

Author of MILITARY AND NAVAL AMERICA
Gold Medalist 1913, Silver Medalist 1908—The Military Service Institution of the United States.
Member—The American Flag Association.
Member—The Executive Committee, National Flag Conference.
Member—The Americanism Committee, The American Legion, Dept. of Ohio, 1923-1924-1925
Member—The American Historical Association.

Copyrighted 1925
HARRISON S. KERRICK
All rights reserved
Published February, 1925
Second Printing, April 1925

Printed in the United States of America
THE CHAMPLIN PRINTING CO., Columbus, Ohio
General Distributers



The New York State Flag Adopted March 16, 1778

National and State Flags properly displayed
on New York State Capitol at Albany

Sec. 73. *Great seal of the state.* The secretary of state shall cause to be engraved upon metal two and one-half inches in diameter the device of arms of this state, accurately conformed to the description thereof given in this article, surrounded with the legend, "The great seal of the state of New York." It alone shall be used as the great seal of the state, and the secretary of state shall have the custody thereof.

CONTENTS

		Page
FRONTISPIECE	The Flag of the United States. An Additional Stanza to Our National Anthem.	2
DEDICATION		3
ACKNOWLEDGMENT		4
TABLE OF CONTENTS		8
ILLUSTRATIONS		9
FOREWORD	Address by President Harding before the National Flag Conference, Washington, D. C., Flag Day, 1923.	10
INTRODUCTION		12
CHAPTER I	Acts of the Continental and National Congresses, Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders establishing the United States Flags. The Great Seal.	15
CHAPTER II	State Laws Pertaining to "The Flag of the United States." NewYork State Flag Laws.	35
CHAPTER III	European National Flags that Attained Foothold in North America.	47
CHAPTER IV	Flags and Banners of the English Colonies. Revolutionary War Flags. The Mayflower Compact.	57
CHAPTER V	Stars and Stripes. The Star Spangled Banner. Stars and Bars.	73
CHAPTER VI	Making a Flag in the Home or School.	89
CHAPTER VII	Displaying the National Flag.	95
CHAPTER VIII	A National Flag Code.	105
CHAPTER IX	Some Facts About the Flag.	115
CHAPTER X	Some Fiction About the Flag.	123
CHAPTER XI	Some Suggestions About the Flag.	129
CHAPTER XII	Crusading for the Stars and Stripes.	135
QUESTIONNAIRE	End of Each Chapter.	

ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE

2. *The Flag of the United States—Your Flag and Mine (Frontispiece.)
8. *The State Flag of New York.
9. The New York State Capitol.
9. The Great Seal of New York State.
14. *The Surrender of Burgoyne.

CHAPTER I.

16. *The Pine Tree Flag.
17. The Gadsden Flag.
18. *The British Red Ensign, 1707-1801.
18. *The Striped Union Flag.
19. *The Rattlesnake Naval Ensign.
19. *The Stars and Stripes. (Circle)
20. Page 243, Rough Journal.
21. *East India Co. Flag. English Red Ensign.
21. *The Stars and Stripes. (Quincuncial) and The Navy Boat Flag.
22. *The Second Stars and Stripes. (Staggered)
22. *The Second Stars and Stripes. (Rectangle)
23. *The Revenue Cutter Flag.
24. *The Third Stars and Stripes, Apr. 1818.
24. *Navy design 20 Star Flag, May 1818.
25. *Official design 20 Star Flag, Sept. 1818.
25. *The Yacht Ensign.
26. The Present Stars and Stripes.
29. *The Navy Union Jack.
30. *The President's Flag.
31. The Great Seal of the U. S.

CHAPTER II.

42. New York War Flags.

CHAPTER III.

47. Black Raven Flag of the Danes.
49. *Spanish Flag 1492.
49. *Christopher Columbus' Banner 1492.
51. *Cross of St. George of England.
51. *Cross of St. Andrew of Scotland.
52. *Grand Union Flag, Great Britain.
53. *The Tricolor of France.
53. *The Blue Bourbon Flag of France.
54. White Bourbon Flag of France.
55. *Dutch Republic Flag of Holland.
55. *Swedish Flag.

CHAPTER IV.

60. *New England Colors, 1686.
61. *Bedford Flag, Lexington and Concord.
62. Rattlesnake Devices (two).
63. The War Dept. Seal. (rattlesnake device)
64. *The Bennington Flag.
65. *Pulaski Banner. (2)
66. The Bon Homme Richard Flag.

PAGE

67. Jonathan Fowle Flag, 1781.
68. *The Philadelphia Light Horse Troop Flag.
69. *The Eutaw Flag.
69. North Carolina Flag.
70. The Rhode Island Flag.
70. The Bunker Hill Flag.
71. South Carolina Flag.
71. New York Beaver Flag.
72. *Col. Peter Gansevoort's Flag.

CHAPTER V.

73. *The Washington Family Coat of Arms.
74. Washington Manor House, Sulgrave, Eng.
77. The 3rd Maryland Flag.
78-79. Four U. S. Army Flags, West Point, N. Y., The Standard of the Eagle.
82. A Civil War Cavalry Guidon.
83. The original Fort McHenry Star Spangled Banner.
83. Memorial Plaque Fort McHenry, Md.
84. Reproduction from Baltimore American.
85. *The Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. (3)
88. *The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

CHAPTER VI.

92. Diagram of Flag Proportions.
93. Fourteen Pen Drawings for Making a Flag.

CHAPTER VII.

95. Flag Pole adorning Public Building.
97. Flag Pole adorning Public Park.
99. Flag Pole adorning Residence.
101. Flags en masse in Parade.
103. Rattlesnake DON'T TREAD ON ME Flag.
104. A Patriotic Pageant.

CHAPTER VIII.

105. Twenty-two illustrations of Flag Code.
114. Louisiana Purchase Flag Ceremony.

CHAPTER IX.

115. Great Seal of the United States.
117. The First School House Flag.
122. Ohio World War Flags.

CHAPTER X.

127. G. A. R. Badge.

CHAPTER XI.

129. The Patriotic Way.
131. Old Glory Avenue.
133. The Service Star of Massachusetts (9 Pen Drawings).

CHAPTER XII.

141. American Legion Universal Flag Display.
142. The Original Ohio Flag Crusaders.

*In Colors

FOREWORD

*From address by President Warren G. Harding, Flag Day, 1923, at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., in opening the first session of The National Flag Conference

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference:

"This is really a most pleasing experience to the President. It is a joy to come before a body rather more limited in numbers than the President is usually called upon to address, with the consciousness of a working body here for a definite purpose. I am delighted to come and, in an official way, express commendation of the work you are undertaking to do.

"I can understand how the Flag owes considerably more to the service men of the Republic than it does to the ordinary citizen, but I can not understand why the soldier, or the sailor, or the service man in National Defense owes any more to the Flag than anybody else in the United States of America, and so everything we do to bring the Flag into proper consideration by the citizenship of the republic is entirely commendable and deserves to be cordially indorsed.

* * * * * *

"I do not suppose there is any law to punish the President should he not stand at salute when the colors pass, but I would not be happy in my official capacity if I did not do it, and I would like to say to you ladies and gentlemen that every salutation makes my consecration to the country and the Flag a little more secure.

"I have seen the Flag unfurled in a foreign country. Perhaps it is appropriate to ask, as you have on many occasions, 'I wonder where I like it best?' I am not sure that I know. It is a beautiful picture in patriotic procession and in pageant. It is an inspiration when it is unfurled over the American schoolhouse as a guaranty of the liberties and opportunities of the schooling youth of America. It is a wonderful picture over American official quarters abroad, and equally aboard ship, to the American who is hungering to see something of home and to feel his attachment emphasized. It has been a beautiful picture as the emblem of brotherhood and sympathy, when it has been unfurled from the flagstaff of relief ships which have carried American bounty, as an expression of our generosity, to the suffering people of the world. But, somehow, I have concluded recently that about the dearest picture of the Flag—we shall not see it long—is when it is present-

*This address by President Harding, delivered a few days before the Presidential party departed for Alaska, was one of the last addresses delivered by him in Washington.

e.l or carried by the old Veterans of the Civil War. You know, had it not been for them, there would not be today forty-eight stars glittering in the field of blue. I like to say, therefore, that somehow the Flag appeals to me more strongly when it is presented by those who made this now indissoluble Union a possibility, who made their sacrifices for the greater Republic. I suspect when their ranks are completely gone, we will come to think of those who made the great sacrifices in the Spanish-American War and the World War as those who present the Flag at its best, because they introduced it to the world as the emblem of the representative democracy and liberty and justice for which this Republic stands.

"But our point and your purpose is to bring to the Flag the becoming use by civilians of America. I hope you will succeed in formulating a Code that will be welcomed by all Americans and that every patriotic and educational society in the Republic will commit itself to the indorsement and observance and purposes of the code that you adopt here today. That ought to be the result of such a Convention. I wish you would go a little further while you are doing it. Don't you think we ought to insist upon Americans being able to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner?' It is a rather interesting experience to me. I have noted audiences singing our National airs—that is not the way to put it—I have noted them trying to sing (about 2 per cent); nearly all were mumbling their words pretending to sing.

"Somehow, I would like the spirit of American patriotism and devotion enabled to express itself in song. Mr. Chairman, if that is not unseemly, I hope you will include it in your Code as one of the manifestations of reverence to the Flag.

"We have an obligation quite apart from the consideration for the colors; we have a greater obligation to maintain America unimpaired for which the American Flag stands. While we are doing that it shows reverence to the Colors. Let us also always be mindful of doing the things that make us all we are represented to be. That is an American task; that is a patriotic task; that is the task of good citizenship, and in its performance there will be becoming reward to all of us and we shall be assured of our contribution to a greater and better Republic. I wish you success in this Conference."

INTRODUCTION

Gross ignorance prevails among educated Americans relating to our National Flag. Concerning no other national subject are the American people so noticeably uninformed or misinformed. The curricula of our boasted public school system, Academies, Colleges and Universities, are practically silent concerning the history and geography of the Flag, Flag usage and reverence and that all-important obligation of citizenship which we now call "Americanism."

Although nearly a century and a half has transpired since the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our National emblem, neither a National Congress nor a President of the United States has yet established a Flag Code prescribing the correct manner of using, displaying and saluting the National Flag. The War Department and the Navy Department regulate the use of the Flag for the Army and Navy respectively. These Departments have no authority or desire to impose their Flag rules upon the civilian population. Furthermore, the Army and Navy Flag rules are more or less in conflict as, for instance, an Army rule requires that no other flag be flown above the U. S. Flag, whereas, a Navy rule requires that, during divine services, the church pennant be flown above the U. S. Flag.

Since the United States has extended its domains to include Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, Tutuila (Samoa), Hawaiian Islands, Wake Islands, Midway Islands, Guam Islands, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, it is now a geographical fact that throughout the entire period of the day the sun is shining on some portion of United States territory. The U. S. Flag, therefore, should be flying over some portion of our country and its one hundred eighteen millions of free people throughout the 24-hour day. Since the Capitol Building at Washington is the seat of the National Government it would appear appropriate that the National Flag should fly continually, day and night, over that building and that building only, as was the custom for many years and until July, 1919, and which many erroneously believe to be the custom today.

It is not surprising, in our highly commercialized and complex population and in the absence of a National Flag Code and Flag instruction in our schools, that Our Flag is, more or less, neglected and suffers more or less abuse, misuse and desecration. Questionable use and display of the Flag in halls, churches, clubs, theaters, factories, fair grounds, on the street, in parades and pageants, and even in Memorial Halls, is common and should cease. In large cities the Flag is some times displayed over buildings or towers day after day, and night after night, until unrecognizable as the National Emblem, or until destroyed by the elements. The Flag is trampled underfoot and spat upon, unintentional though it may be, incident to use in street decorations when taken down and laid upon sidewalks before being thrown into a decorator's wagon to be carted off to his workshop or store room as ordinary equipment or paraphernalia.

The National Flag is used indiscriminately as a table cover, sofa pillow or cushion covers, as drapery over chairs, doors, windows, mantles, pictures, benches, pillars, railings, etc. It is often incorrectly flown at half-mast, half-staff, and full staff, and is some times flown reversed. Most merchants appear loath to give up show window space in favor of the patriotic display of the Flag on National holidays. Some merchants deliberately use the Flag as an advertising medium or a background for the display of merchandise. The Flag is sometimes used as parts of, or a whole, costume under the guise of decorative art or patriotic display. It is used as a blanket for pet dogs and other animals. Discarded Flags have been observed in use as fly nets and blankets for horses.

During street parades Americans seldom stand at attention and salute when the National Flag is passing. Automobiles go by gaily decorated with the Flag fastened to hood, top, backs and sides. The Flag is festooned, tied into knots, grouped and draped in every conceivable way for street and other decorations by professional decorators, or through ignorance, by those of lofty patriotism, instead of using red, white and blue bunting or other combinations of the Flag colors when artistic effect only is desired or appropriate. The Flag is used indiscriminately for advertising and commercial purposes, political and other propaganda. Instances of irreverence are now specially noticeable by ex-service men of the World War who observed and admired, when overseas, the prompt, impressive recognition of our Flag, and other National Flags by foreigners everywhere. Most ex-service men, however, are ignorant as to the correct manner of displaying the Flag because only about 15% of them have joined the American Legion and are familiar with its Flag Code service and Americanism program.

Nothing is more beautiful, more inspiring, more Americanizing than a single silken Flag on a staff and tripod placed on a public platform in full view of the audience and blown to the breeze by a concealed electric fan, silently, appealingly, telling the story of American Liberty, Freedom, Justice and Humanity.

The time is most opportune, at this crisis in our civilization, with the debris of the World War all about us, for systematic Flag education in our schools and colleges rather than Flag legislation.

It is the author's earnest hope that this effort to inculate authentic Flag information, inspiration, observance and display will tend to remedy these National shortcomings and serve to rescue the Stars and Stripes, Old Glory, The Star Spangled Banner, Your Flag and Mine, from flagrant abuse, misuse and desecration.

Let us always bear in mind as we gaze upon Your Flag and Mine, that it symbolizes that Freedom and Equality, Justice and Humanity, for which our Fore-fathers sacrificed their lives and personal fortunes, and that today it represents a Country including many islands of the seas over some portion of which the sun is always shining and Your Flag and Mine is always flying: A Nation of one hundred eighteen millions of free people—AMERICA! Its Constitution and Institutions; its Achievements and Aspirations; and, in itself, should be treated and revered, not as a cloth of a certain combination of colors, but as a Living, National Creation. *It's time to Americanize the American Flag. Let's Go!*

Courtesy of The Charles Wm. Burrows Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio

From Avery's History of the United States and Its People

THE SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE

(Reduced reproduction of Trumbull's famous painting in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington)

CHAPTER I

ACTS OF CONTINENTAL AND NATIONAL CONGRESSES, PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS PERTAINING TO THE UNITED STATES FLAGS.

The second Continental Congress, "On June 15, 1775, for the Defense of American Liberty, appointed George Washington to the rank of General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces raised, or to be raised, 'for the common defense' of all the Colonies but still subscribing themselves as faithful subjects of England." Commodore Esek Hopkins, on December 3, 1775, was appointed Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy, but not including the six cruisers known as 'Washington's Cruisers' then on the high seas as privateers;

Three committees, totalling twenty-two members, were appointed to conduct defensive and offensive operations on land and sea in defiance of the many enslaving acts and edicts of King George III and Parliament and refusal to arbitrate or yield to the resolutions of the Colonies demanding Liberty and Justice;

1. The Committee of Conference to confer with General Washington on the organization of the land forces, Benjamin Franklin, Chairman, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Harrison and a Secretary, Colonel George Reed who was also Military Secretary to General Washington.
2. The Marine Committee of fourteen members of which Mr. Bartlett was Chairman, and Mr. Houston, Secretary
3. The Board of War, John Adams, Chairman, four members and Mr. Rutledge, Secretary.

These appointments and preparations for war, pursuant to the determination of the Colonists "to die or be free," failed to awe the King and Parliament, notwithstanding many eminent Britishers, like William Pitt, pleaded for arbitration and a square deal for the Colonies.

The King was obdurate, defiant and unyielding. He determined to apply more stringent measures of subjugation against the rebellious (?) Colonies and English subjects in America. The provincial Colony of Massachusetts, and a number of individuals, including

George Washington, had supplied funds to create a temporary fleet of floating batteries in Boston Harbor and six privateers, known as "Washington's Cruisers" for service on the high seas. A flag or ensign was necessary to distinguish these "Cruisers" from pirate ships or merchant marine. In April 1776 the Massachusetts Council passed a series of resolutions for the regulation of the Sea Service including the following: "Resolved, That the uniform of the officers be green and white, and that they furnish themselves accordingly; and, That the colors be a white ground with a green Pine Tree, and the inscription 'AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN.' " This

The Pine tree flag of the "Washington Cruisers"

slogan was taken from the closing paragraph of the resolution sent by the Massachusetts Colony to their Brethren in Great Britain, which ended thus, "Appealing to Heaven for the justice of our cause we determine to die or be free."

The authenticity of this Pine Tree Flag is further established by a letter from Colonel George Reed, Secretary, October 20, 1776, to the Marine Committee then in session and active in creating a Continental Navy, to-wit: "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag and a signal by which our vessels may know one another. What do you think of a flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle and a motto 'An Appeal to Heaven'? This is the flag of our floating batteries." Two of the new naval vessels had already put to sea under agreement to use the British Red Meteor Flag as their ensign, hoisted on a certain mast according to a prearranged signal system. It was not practicable, therefore, to carry out Colonel

Reed's suggestion. By the system of signals agreed upon, English vessels could be approached without arousing their suspicion.

The Pine Tree Flag was also the official flag of Connecticut troops and Massachusetts troops and was used extensively with variations of motto, color, position of Pine Tree, etc. Although the Pine Tree Flag was not officially established by Act of Continental Congress, it became in fact the official Naval Ensign for the time being.

An interesting incident of display of two famous flags occurred when Admiral Hopkins boarded the Alfred as his Flag Ship, December 3, 1775, its Commander being Lieut. John Paul Jones. The Striped Union Flag was displayed as a Confederated Emblem at the stern topmast, the Striped Rattlesnake Flag at its bow as a Jack.

Flag presented to Admiral Hopkins by Col. Gadsden

As Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Admiral Hopkins when sailing in February 1776 displayed as his personal ensign a flag presented to him by Representative (Col.) Gadsden of North Carolina, being a lively representation of a rattlesnake in the middle of a yellow field and beneath it the slogan, "DON'T TREAD ON ME."

It must have been one or more of these twenty-two Committeemen, in conference with General Washington and Colonel Reed who determined the design of the flag which shortly succeeded the Pine Tree Flag and the Striped Union Flag as the official emblems of the United Colonies. This clue is suggested to those disposed to assist in the research work necessary to establish, with historical accuracy and authenticity, the actual facts surrounding the origin and design of our first Flags. There has been much speculation, but little fact, on the part of Flag historians in making assertions in this direction.

It seems reasonable to believe that sooner or later there will be discovered the true story of the original National Flags.

It is well established that on January 2, 1776, at Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., the official flag of the land forces was first displayed as an incident of General Washington's assuming the functions at Cambridge of Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. It seems reasonable to suppose since the Committee on Conference concerned itself with the "Appeal to Heaven Pine Tree Flag" and its Secretary Col. George Reed, who was also General Washington's Military Secretary, that it was this Committee, or perhaps General Washington and Colonel Reed, who designed the official flag of the land forces consisting of "13 stripes, alternate red and white, with the English Union cantoned in the corner." But authentic information concerning the origin of that flag is not now available.

The British Red Ensign 1707-1801

The Striped Union flag 1776-1777
The Grand Union Flag

Of many names applied to that Flag, it appears appropriate that, it be called the Striped Union Flag rather than call it the Cambridge Flag, as many do, or the Somerville Flag because it was first displayed from the Somerville flag pole just across the line from Washington's Headquarters at Cambridge.

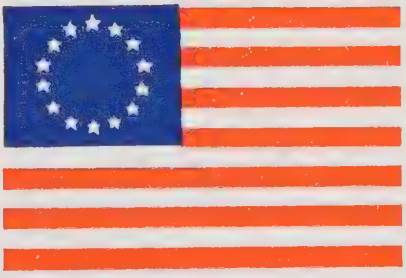
This Striped Union Flag was characteristic of the mental attitude of the leading Colonists. It was simply the Grand Union Flag (Red Ensign) of Great Britain, 1707-1801, with six white stripes sewn horizontally across the red field dividing the field into 13 equally spaced stripes alternate red and white.

This Striped Union Flag of 1776-7, however, was short-lived. It was not popular or appropriate after July 4th by virtue of the separation or severance, of friendly relations between the thirteen Colonies and Great Britain by the Declaration of Independence. The Continental Navy preferred to use a 13-striped red and white

ensign without the British Canton, but with a rattlesnake diagonal across the stripes and underneath it the motto, "DON'T TREAD ON ME."

While it may now appear strange that a National Flag was not originated, designed and actually displayed in the Continental Congress coincident with the Declaration of Independence, and while it may now appear unpatriotic to have waited until June 14, 1777, before the National Flag Resolve was adopted, and until September 3, 1777, before the Flag Resolve was published, it seems logical, on second thought, in view of its extreme beauty and simplicity, its striking characteristics and heraldic significance and its unique and distinguishing symbolization amongst the flags of other nations, that the seeming delay fully justified whatever deliberations or contentions or more important business contributed to defer the origination

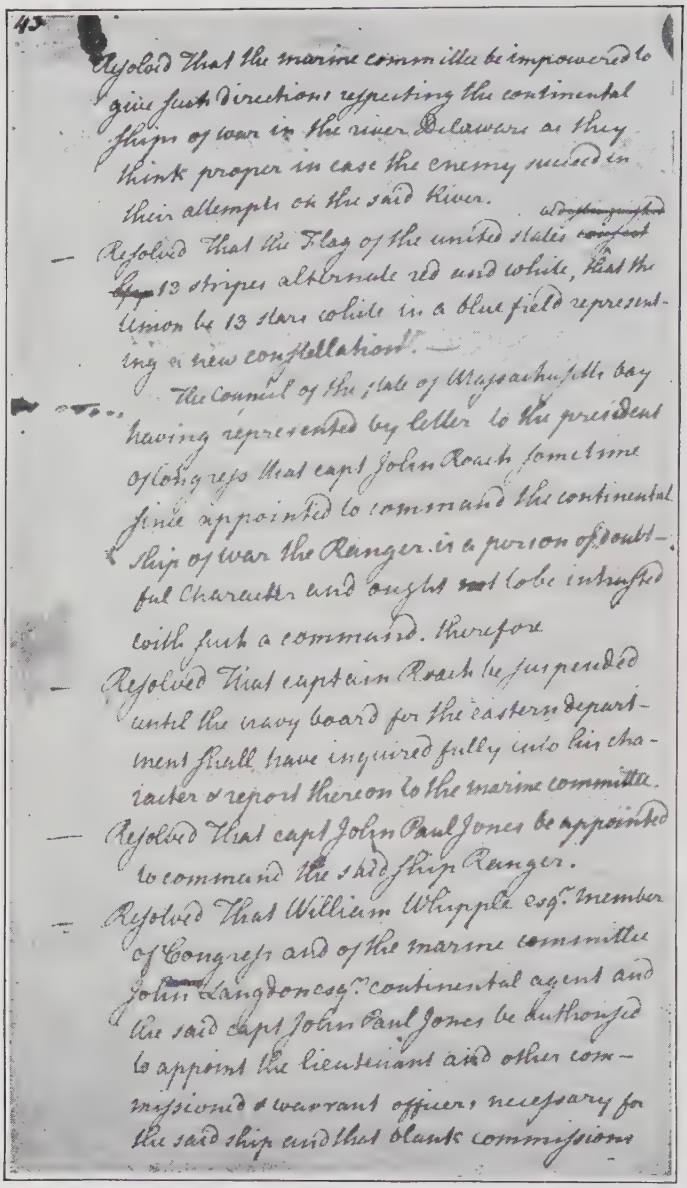
THE NAVAL ENSIGN 1776-1777



STARS AND STRIPES (CIRCLE) 1777-1795

and design and adoption of the "Stars and Stripes" as the National Emblem of the New Republic.

The actual delay of a year at such a crucial time is not comparable to the century and a half of delay that has followed without recording when, where and by whom was the first "Stars and Stripes" made? When, where and on what occasion was the first official "Stars and Stripes" used? Who made that first Flag? What became of that Flag? What were its proportions? Were the stars 5-pointed or 6-pointed or 8-pointed? How were the stars arranged and what was the shade of the blue canton? Likewise, that delay of a year is not comparable to the century and a half delay in establishing a Flag Code prescribing the correct manner of displaying and saluting the National Flag. Our generation is all the more culpable and should now make short work of correcting this lamentable century and a half old deficiency in Flag etiquette, Flag display, Flag history, Flag education and Flag usage.



243

Resolved That the marine committee be impowered to give such directions respecting the continental ships of war in the river Delaware as they think proper in case the enemy succeed in their attempts on the said River.

Resolved That the Flag of the united states ~~consist of~~ 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation.

The Council of the state of Massachusetts bay having represented by letter to the president of Congress that capt John Roach sometime since appointed to command the continental ship of war the Ranger, is a person of doubtful character and ought not to be intrusted with such a command. Therefore

Resolved That captain Roach be suspended until the navy board for the eastern department shall have inquired fully into his character & report thereon to the marine committee.

Resolved That capt John Paul Jones be appointed to command the said ship Ranger.

Resolved That William Whipple esq.r member of Congress and of the marine committee John Langdon esq.r continental agent and the said capt John Paul Jones be authorized to appoint the lieutenant and other commissioned & warrant officers necessary for the said ship and that blanks commissions

Page 243 of the Rough Journal of the Second Continental Congress is reproduced in order that every student of the Flag may study the exact phraseology of the original Flag Law.

Please note that the "resolves" immediately preceding and following this Flag paragraph, concern matters considered and presented by the Marine Committee. It seems reasonable to assume that all of these resolves were submitted by the Marine Committee and, therefore, that the Marine Committee at least approved and presented the Flag Resolve. Whether or not the Flag Resolve was actually prepared by one or more or all of the Marine Committee or by whom if not by the Marine Committee is conjecture. Authentic documentary evidence shedding light on this dark subject will be of unusual historic value.

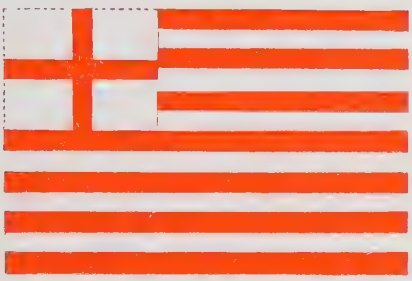
The resolution, establishing the Stars and Stripes as the National Flag, as finally agreed upon after certain erasures and substitutions, is as follows:

"*Resolved, That the Flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation.*"

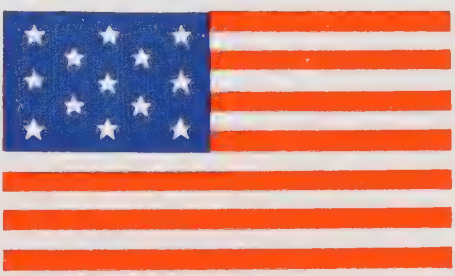
This phraseology partakes of heraldic briefness and left much to the imagination and inclination of future makers and users of the Flag, to-wit:—

(a) It contains no provision for representation in the design of the flag for additional states likely to be admitted into the Union from time to time.

(b) It did not establish whether the stripes should be horizontal



EAST INDIA CO. FLAG 1600
ENGLISH RED ENSIGN



STARS AND STRIPES (QUINCUNCIAL) 1777-1795
THE NAVY BOAT FLAG 1912-1916

or perpendicular although horizontal stripes were evidently intended as used in the Striped Union Flag.

(c) It did not prescribe the arrangement of the stars in the blue field.

(d) It did not establish the proportions of the Flag and the proportions of the union or canton of the Flag.

(e) It did not establish the shade of blue of the union or canton of the Flag.

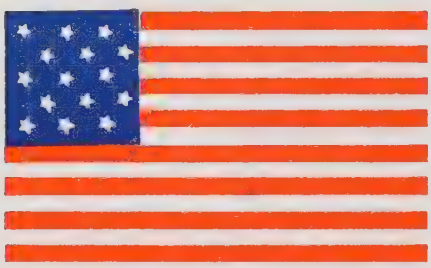
(f) It did not establish the number of points of the stars in the blue field of the Union of the Flag.

(g) It did not establish the proper manner of using, displaying and saluting the Flag.

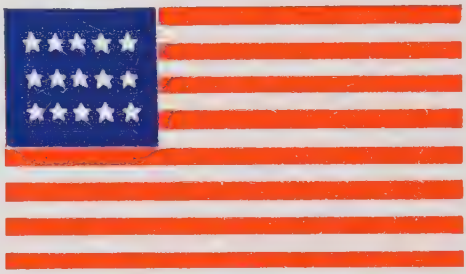
This original Flag Law was superseded by an Act of the National Congress of January 13, 1794, in order to provide representation in the design of the Flag to include the admission into the Union of Vermont (1791) and Kentucky (1792), to-wit:

"Be it resolved, That, from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field." This phraseology was likewise inadequate.

None of the deficiencies of the original Flag Act noted above (a) to (g) were permanently remedied by the Flag Act of 1794. "In the case of the first alteration nearly sixteen months were allowed, so that American vessels employed in distant parts of the world had an opportunity of providing themselves with a proper flag." The Flag of May 1, 1795, of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, remained the official legal Flag of the United States for twenty-three years (1818), notwithstanding five additional states were admitted to the Union during that period.



15 Stars (Staggered) 15 Stripes 1795-1818



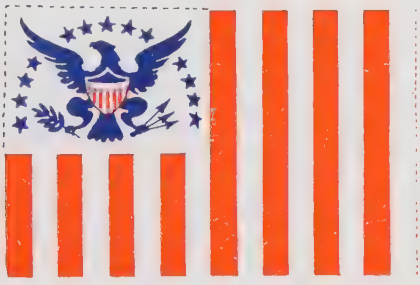
15 Stars (Rectangular) 15 Stripes 1795-1818

An Act of Congress March 2, 1799, directed the President to establish an additional type of U. S. Flag for a limited and distinct usage. It remains unchanged to this day and is, therefore, the oldest of the U. S. Flags now in use. This Flag, the Revenue Marine Service Flag or Revenue Cutter Flag (now the Coast Guard) or Custom's Flag, consists of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the Coat of Arms of the United States surrounded by thirteen stars, blue (dark or midnight) in a semi-circle on a white field. The sixteen stripes represent the sixteen states of the United States at that date, and the thirteen stars represent the thirteen original states. (See next page.)

The Coast Guard Service is now a branch of the U. S. Treasury Department. It is charged with duties of boarding vessels as they enter our seaports for enforcement of laws of the United States relating to customs, duties, immigration, health, etc., and with patrolling sea lanes infested with icebergs and otherwise aiding maritime commerce adjacent to the United States Coast Lines and

Seaports, and especially vessels in distress. This Coast Guard Flag may often be seen in large cities flying over one Wing of the Federal Building when a Collector of U. S. Customs is stationed therein.

In 1816 Representative Peter H. Wendover of New York, championed a measure in the National Congress under the slogan "A star for every state and a state for every star," for proper recognition in the design of the Flag of the four states admitted to the Union since 1795—Tennessee, 1796; Ohio 1802; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Congress adjourned without the Senate taking action on the measure as passed by the House of Representatives. Mississippi was admitted in 1817. The measure was reintroduced in the next Congress; was passed by both Houses and was approved April 4, 1818, to-wit:



THE REVENUE CUTTER FLAG—MARCH 2, 1799
NOW THE COAST GUARD OR CUSTOMS FLAG

"An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States."

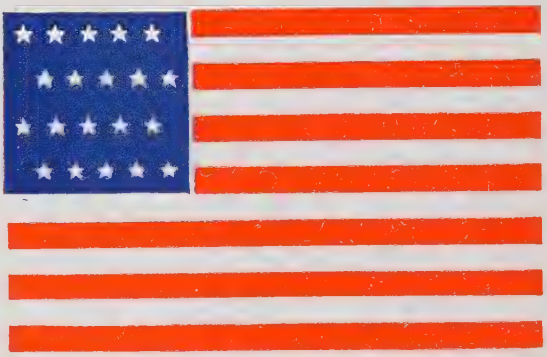
"*Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.*

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That on the admission of every state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding admission."

This Act, adopted forty-one years after the original Flag law was enacted, recognized and remedied deficiency (a) noted above, by providing a star be added for each new state and limiting the stripes to thirteen; also deficiency (b) by inserting the word "horizontal" after the words "thirteen stripes" thus establishing that the National Flag consists of *horizontal* stripes and not vertical or perpendicular stripes.

Anticipating the passage of his Flag measure, Mr. Wendover had ordered a new Flag for presentation to Congress to replace a ragged bunting Flag of 9 stripes, then flying over the Capitol. This Flag was 18′ x 27′ in the proportion of 1 to 1.5 the 20 stars forming one large star. It was made under the supervision of Mrs. Reed, wife of Capt. S. C. Reed, U. S. Navy, its designer and donor. This flag arrived by mail from New York, April 13th, 1818, and was hoisted at 2 p. m., to replace the only remaining flag which had been badly damaged by a recent hurricane. Captain Reed had recommended "reducing the stripes to thirteen, to represent the original states, and the stars to be increased to the number of all the states formed

The third Stars and Stripes
First 20 star Flag April 1818
Designed by Capt. Reed U. S. Navy



Navy design 20 star Flag May 1818

into one great star whose brilliancy should represent their union and thus symbolize, in the flag, the origin and the progress of the country and its motto 'E Pluribus Unum!' " This design he intended for merchant marine and proposed as a distinction that the stars on the flags or ensigns of Naval vessels should be placed in parallel rows.

The Navy Commissioners, of which Admiral John Rodgers, was President, under date of May 18, 1818, interpreted the new Flag Law to the Navy by requiring the stars to be in four horizontal rows of five stars each, the second and fourth rows staggered and the proportions to be as 14 to 24 or 1 to 1.714, the field of the Union to be 1/3 the length of the flag and the width of seven stripes.

That order was amended September 18, 1818, by the following order which established that so much confusion and rivalry had arisen over the various methods of arranging the stars in the union that popular appeal resulted in action by President Monroe. This established an excellent precedent by the remedy of deficiencies (a) (b) (c) and (d) in the Flag Law by Executive Order.

Navy Commissioner's Office, Sept. 18, 1818.

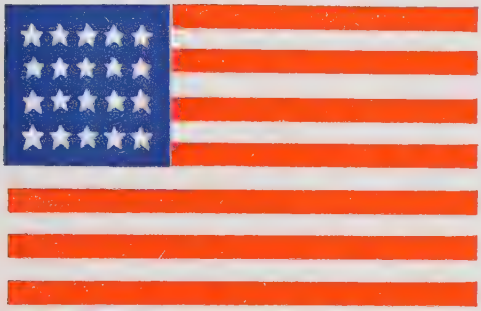
Sir:

Since our circular of the 18th of May last, relative to the Flag to be worn by the vessels of the United States and at our Naval Stations, it has been determined by the President of the United States that the arrangement of the stars shall correspond with the pattern stated below and the relative proportions of the flag to continue as stated in our circular. You will govern yourself accordingly.

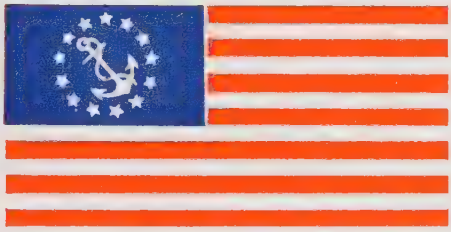
On first hoisting the Flag you are to fire a salute of twenty guns.

I am respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

JNO. RODGERS, President of the Navy Board.



OFFICIAL DESIGN 20 STAR FLAG SEPT. 1818



THE YACHT ENSIGN—MARCH 7, 1848

Still another United States Flag, known as the "Yacht Ensign," was established by an Act of Congress, August 7, 1848, to permit owners of American yachts to display an ensign distinct from the National Flag in keeping with the custom in vogue in other Maritime countries. The Yacht Ensign has remained unchanged. It is the U. S. Flag of 1777-1795 with the 13 stars arranged in a circle and with a foul anchor, white, within the circle.

DISPLAY OF FLAG ON MOTHERS' DAY

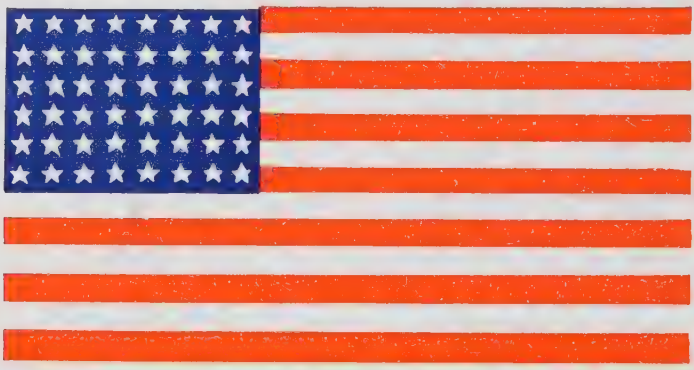
The National Congress, May 8, 1914, established a notable precedent for Flag display and reverence by its joint resolution designating Mothers' Day, to-wit:

"Whereas, The service rendered the United States by the American mother is the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration; and

"Whereas, We honor ourselves and the mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the fountain-head of the States, and

"Whereas, The American mother is doing so much for the home, the moral uplift and religion, hence so much for good government and humanity; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the Government officials to display the U. S. Flag on all Government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the Flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May, as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.



THE STARS AND STRIPES OF TODAY—OFFICIAL PROPORTIONS

"Section 2. That the second Sunday in May shall hereafter be designated and known as Mothers' Day, and it shall be the duty of the President to request its observance as provided for in the resolution," and which was made effective the following day, to-wit:

"A PROCLAMATION"

"Whereas, By a Joint Resolution approved May 8, 1914, 'designating the second Sunday in May as Mothers' Day, and for other purposes,' the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the government officials to display the U. S. Flag on all government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the Flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country:

"And, Whereas, By the said Joint Resolution it is made the

duty of the President to request the observance of the second Sunday in May as provided for in the said Joint Resolution:

"Now, Therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Joint Resolution, do hereby direct the government officials to display the U. S. Flag on all government buildings and do invite the people of the United States to display the Flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country."

Flag Day Legalized

President Wilson, in 1915, inspired by the cataclysm of the World War, established June 14th, as National Flag Day, to-wit:

"My fellow countrymen: Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our National life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and sympathy, of forces within and forces without that seemed likely to draw us away from the happy traditions of united purpose and action of which we have been so proud.

"It has therefore seemed to me fitting that I should call your attention to the approach of the anniversary of the day upon which the Flag of the United States was adopted by the Congress as the emblem of the Union, and to suggest to you that it should, this year and in the years to come, be given special significance as a day of renewal and reminder, a day upon which we should direct our minds with a special desire of renewal to thoughts of the ideals and principles of which we have sought to make our great Government the embodiment.

"I, therefore, suggest and request that throughout the nation, and, if possible, in every community, the 14th day of June be observed as Flag Day, with special patriotic exercises, at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America, our comprehension of the great mission of liberty and justice to which we have devoted ourselves as a people, our place in the history, and out of enthusiasm for the political program of the nation, our determination to make it greater and purer with each generation and our resolution to demonstrate to all the world its vital union in sentiment and purpose, accepting only those as true compatriots who feel the compulsion of this supreme allegiance.

"Let us on that day re-dedicate ourselves to the nation, 'one and inseparable,' from which every thought that is unworthy of our forefathers' first vows of independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded, and in which we shall stand with united hearts for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself, a nation signally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations, and its rights."

In addition to the above Flag Law enactments there are but three Federal Laws that have any bearing upon the use, abuse, misuse or desecration of the National Flags, to-wit:

(1) An Act of Congress approved February 20, 1905, (33 Stat. L. p. 725), provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises inter alia, "the Flag, Coat of Arms, or other Insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof;"

(2) An Act of Congress approved February 8, 1917, (39 Stat. L. p. 900), provides certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the Flag, *within the District of Columbia;*

(3) The Act of Congress approved May 16, 1918, (40 Stat. L. p. 554), provides, when the United States is at war, for the dismissal from the service of any employee or official of the United States Government who criticizes in an abusive or violent manner the Flag of the United States.

Warning against desecration of the American Flag by aliens during the World War was issued by The Attorney General of the United States through the Department of Justice, by the following notice to U. S. District Attorneys and U. S. Marshals:

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the U. S. Flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulations 12 of the Proclamation of the President issued April 8, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

An interpretation of the Flag Law occured October 29, 1912, when President Taft, by Executive Order, modified the proportion of the Flag, as fixed Sept. 18, 1818, by the Navy Department, as directed by President Monroe.

Whereas, An Act to Establish the Flag of the United States, approved on the 4th of April, 1818, fails to establish proportions;

Whereas, investigation shows some sixty-six different sizes of National Flags, and of varying proportions more or less are in use in the Executive Departments.

It is hereby ordered that National Flags * * * for all Departments of the Government * * * shall conform to the following proportions:

Fly (length) of Flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of Flag	1.
Hoist (width) of Union	.5385
Fly (length) of Union	.76
Width of each stripe	.0769

The diameter of Star is fixed as .0616 by U. S. Navy regulations.

THE NAVY UNION JACK

This Executive Order was prompted by a recommendation made by Mr. Charles W. Stewart, Superintendent, Library of Navy and War Records, who, as a result of a special study and survey of the displaying of U. S. Flags in Washington, discovered that Flags of sixty-six different proportions were being flown on Government buildings with no regard to economy or standardization. The proportions of the Flag were recommended by a committee composed of representatives from the various Government Departments, Captain W. F. Halsey, U. S. Navy, Chairman.

That Executive Order also established a 13 star boat flag for small vessels of the Navy. The stars were arranged in quincuncial fashion by Navy Department regulations, and which arrangement represented in outline the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew of the Continental Striped Union Flag of 1776-7.

President Wilson by Executive Order No. 2390, May 29, 1916, revoked the above Executive Order, and substituted for it an order with the following provisions (a) authorizing the same proportions for the National Flag, (b) omitted the 13 star Navy boat flag, (c) limited the sizes of Flags manufactured or purchased by the Government to 12 sizes, the largest (No. 1) having a hoist of 20 feet and the smallest (No. 12) having a hoist of 1.31 feet, (d) fixed the size of the Navy Union Jack (the Union of the Flag) as the size of the Union of the Flag displayed with it, (e) fixed the present arrangement of the stars in the Union as indicated in a plan furnished by the Navy Department, (f) established a Presidents flag, in lieu of the two

flags then authorized, one by the Army and one by the Navy, as per plan accompanying, (g) require that all Flags contain 48 stars.

A measure is now pending in the National Congress to establish a Flag for the District of Columbia. The Standardization Branch Office of The Quartermaster General of the Army has submitted the following design for this flag.

"The colors are red and white: The first third of the flag next to the hoist consists of a red stripe perpendicular on which are three white five-pointed stars, equally spaced one above the other, symbolic of the coat of arms of the Washington family and also represent the three municipalities within the District of Columbia—Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. The rest of the flag consists of four stripes, perpendicular and of equal width, alternate white and red. This flag is to be the same on both sides."

The President's Flag May 29, 1916

The above Resolutions, Enactments, Federal Laws, Executive Orders, Proclamations and Departmental rulings covering 148 years of National life, constitute the total legal enactments to date of the U. S. Government relating to the Flags of the United States. The campaign of Flag Education and Observance inaugurated by The National Flag Conference of delegates from 71 Patriotic Societies on Flag Day, 1923, and May 15-17, 1924, under the auspices of The American Legion, should crystalize a nation-wide demand for appropriate action by Congress or by the President looking to (1) the establishment of an official National Flag Code (2) establishing that the union of the Flag be one star, white, five-pointed, for each state and (3) in a field of midnight blue, thus disposing of the deficiencies (e), (f), (g), of the above enactments establishing the National Flag.

OBVERSE

REVERSE

The Great Seal of the United States was adopted June 20, 1782, upon recommendation of a Committee of Congress appointed July 4, 1776. Many designs were submitted and considered. The designs of William Barton, with slight modifications, by the committee, was adopted.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADOPTED JUNE 20, 1782.

"Arms. *Paleways stripes of thirteen pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with this motto,* 'E PLURIBUS UNUM.'

"*For the* CREST: *over the head of the eagle which appears above the escutcheon, a glory breaking through a cloud proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent and on an azure field.*

"REVERSE. *A pyramid unfinished In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper; over the eye these words* 'ANNUIT COEPTIS.' *On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters* 'MDCCLXXVI,' *and underneath, the following motto:* 'NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM.'

The heraldic terms are interpreted as follows: Paleways—stripes, perpendicular; argent—white; gules—red; chief—upper third of shield; azure—blue; escutcheon—shield; proper—upright, standing, alert; dexter—right; sinister—left; the motto, Annuit Coeptis, means "God has favored the undertaking;" Novus Ordo Seclorum means "A new Series of Ages," denoting that a new order of things had commenced in the Western hemisphere.

It is interesting to note that the obverse side of the Seal constitutes the Coat of Arms of the United States. The Shield is blue, representing Congress, and corresponds to the blue canton of the Flag. The stripes in the Shield are perpendicular, alternate white (7) and red (6), whereas in the Flag they are horizontal alternate red (7) and white (6). There are no stars in the blue chief of the Shield but 13 stars appear above the crest. The olive branch, sheaf of arrows, and the eagle do not appear in the Flag. The eagle, with Shield on its breast and with olive branch and three arrows, appears in the canton of the Revenue Cutter Flag.

Mr. Barton explained the meaning of his device, thus:

The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The thirteen pieces palely represent the several States in the Union, all joined in one solid, compact entire supporting a chief which unites the whole, and represents Congress. The motto alludes to the union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that union, and the strength resulting from it, for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America, and the preservation of their union through Congress.

White signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness, valor; the chief denotes congress; blue is the ground of the American uniform, and the color signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice.

The colors of the pales and those used in the flag of the United States of America: white signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress. The crest or constellation denotes a new State

taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers; the escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue.

REVERSE. The pyramid signifies strength and duration; the eye over it and the motto alludes to the many and signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence; and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American era, which commences from that date."

The eye of Providence in a triangle on the reverse of the seal as adopted, and the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*," formed part of the device reported by the committee, Aug. 10,1776. The crest, a radiant constellation of thirteen stars breaking through a cloud proper, was on the devices and reports of 1779 and 1780. The thirteen red and white stripes on the shield were also then suggested, but placed diagonally. The State of New York had taken the eagle on the crest of its arms more than four years earlier.

The following from Admiral Preble's book is of historic interest:

On the north and south walls of St. Paul's Chapel, New York, opposite each other, and half-way down the nave, hang the arms of the United States and the State of New York. These are supposed to mark the places which were occupied by the large square pews set apart for the President of the United States and the Governor of the State. At "some dreary day of modernizing and miscalled improvement" these canopied pews were destroyed, and the paintings consigned to unmerited obscurity. A few years ago they were restored, as nearly as could be determined, to their original positions.

The arms of the United States on the north side are believed to mark the place of the President's pew, in which General Washington was accustomed to sit. The painting is evidently the work of a skilful painter, working from the device of an experienced herald. The blazon is as follows:—

The question from whence our fathers derived the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*" is often asked, but has never been satisfactorily answered. The motto of the 'Spectator' for Aug. 26, 1711, is "*Exempta Juvat E Pluribus Una*" (Hor. 2 ep. ii. 212), which is the earliest use of it I have found. It was suggested by Dr. Lieber that as at the time of the Revolution the 'Gentleman's Magazine' had a popular circulation in the colonies, the motto may have been adopted from the motto on the title-page of that serial. The title to the first volume of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1731, forty-five years previous to the adoption of the motto on our arms, has the device of a hand grasping a bunch of flowers, and the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

QUESTIONNAIRE

TITLE PAGE, DEDICATION and FOREWORD

1. What is the official and legal designation or title of our National Flag?
2. By whom was an additional stanza to the National Anthem composed in 1924?
3. To whom is it dedicated?
4. What is the theme of that stanza?
5. Approximately, how many young men and women in America each year attain a full measure of suffrage?
6. Why is this volume dedicated to them?
7. What is Patriotism?
8. Do Service and ex-Service men owe more to the Flag than other citizens?
9. What did President Harding consider the dearest picture of the Flag?
10. When do you like the Flag best?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, INTRODUCTION and CONTENTS

11. Why is the language, nomenclature, official and semi-official documents and private correspondence quoted as far as practicable?
12. What request does the author make of readers concerning other flag incidents, facts or corrections with a view to standardizing this volume?
13. Mention some of the Flag authorities consulted in compiling this text.
14. Why are Americans so ignorant and uneducated concerning the U. S. Flag?
15. What anniversary of the Stars and Stripes is being celebrated this year?
16. Why has there never been established an official Flag Code describing the correct manner of using, displaying and saluting the National Flag?
17. Why are the Flag regulations of the War Department and the Navy Department not suitable for general use by civilians?
18. Mention a conflict between the Flag regulations of the Army and Navy.
19. Is the sun always shining on some portion of United States territory?
20. Why does our National Flag suffer more neglect, abuse, misuse and desecration than the National Flags of other Nations?
21. Mention five instances of common misuse of the Flag.
22. Why and how do professional decorators misuse and abuse the U. S. Flag?
23. Repeat twelve important phases of Flag study and research.

CHAPTER I

24. When was George Washington made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army?
25. Who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Navy? When?
26. What was the reaction in Great Britain to these appointments?
27. When was the Resolve, establishing the Flag of the United States, adopted?
28. Quote the exact words of the original Flag Law of 13 stars and 13 stripes.
29. By what Act, and on what date was the design of the U. S. Flag changed from 13 stripes and 13 stars to 15 stripes and 15 stars? Why was this change made?
30. How long did that Flag remain the official Flag of the United States?
31. What is the oldest U. S. Flag in use today? When was that Flag created?
32. Describe the Revenue Cutter or Coast Guard Flag.
33. Why are there so many stars and so few stripes in the Flag today?
34. How are the stars arranged and by what authority?
35. Describe the U. S. Yacht Ensign.
36. What do these stars and stripes represent?
37. When and why was the word *horizontal* introduced into the official Flag Law?
38. What is the color of the upper and lower stripes? Why?
39. What U. S. Flag was authorized by Act of Congress August 7, 1848? Why?
40. What notable precedent did the National Congress establish by its joint resolution of May 8, 1914?
41. Describe the Pine Tree Flag.
42. Describe the Striped Union Flag.
43. Describe the Diagonal and the Coiled Rattlesnake Flags.
44. How many times has the original Flag Law been amended? When and why?
45. What Federal Laws have been enacted to protect the Flag against abuse and desecration?
46. What Executive Order did President Taft issue concerning the Flag?
47. What Executive Orders and Proclamations did President Wilson issue concerning the Flag?
48. Describe the President's Flag. The Navy Union Jack.
49. Describe the Flag proposed for the District of Columbia.
50. Describe the Great Seal of the United States.
51. What is the origin of "E Pluribus Unum"?

CHAPTER II

STATE LAWS PERTAINING TO THE NATIONAL FLAG

Some may contend that State Legislatures should not be concerned with passing laws regulating, within a respective state, the use of the United States Flag, on the ground that the Federal Government should absorb all such obligations and responsibilities by appropriate Federal legislation or Executive Orders. Upon second thought, and after reading the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States handed down in a case arising within the State of Nebraska*, the necessity for state laws respecting the National Flag will be apparent to all.

Opinion of the United States Supreme Court rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan:

"From the earliest periods in the history of the human race, banners, standards and ensigns have been adopted as symbols of the power and history of the peoples who bore them. It is not then remarkable that the American people, acting through legislative branch of the Government, early in their history, prescribed a flag as symbolic of the existence and sovereignty of the Nation. Indeed, it would have been extraordinary if the Government had started this country upon its marvelous career without giving it a flag to be recognized as the emblem of the American Republic. No American, nor any foreign born person who enjoys the privileges of American citizenship, ever looks upon it without taking pride in the fact that he lives under this free Government. Hence, it has often occurred that insults to a flag in the presence of those who revere it, have been resented and, sometimes, punished on the spot * * * So, a State may exert its power to strengthen the bonds of the Union and patriotism and love of Country among its people. When, by its legislation, the State encourages a feeling of patriotism towards the Nation, it necessarily encourages a like feeling towards the State. One who loves the Union will love the State in which he resides, *and love, both of the common country and of the state will diminish in proportion as respect for the flag is weakened.* Therefore, a State will be wanting in care for the well-being of its people if it ignores the fact that they regard the flag as a symbol of their Coun-

*Halter and Haywood v. State of Nebraska, 205 U. S. 34.

try's power and prestige, and will be impatient if any open disrespect is shown towards it.

"To every true American the flag is the symbol of the Nation's power, the emblem of freedom in its truest, best sense. It is not extravagant to say that to all lovers of the Country it signifies government resting on the consent of the governed; liberty regulated by law; the protection of the weak against the strong; security against the exercise of arbitrary power; and absolute safety for free institutions against foreign aggression. As the statute in question evidently had its origin in a purpose to cultivate a feeling of patriotism among the people of the State, we are unwilling to adjudge that, in legislation for that purpose, the State erred in duty or has infringed the constitutional right of anyone. On the contrary, *it may reasonably be affirmed that a duty rests upon each State in every legal way to encourage its people to love the Union with which the State is indissolubly connected.*"

The custom of displaying the National Flag to the exclusion of the State flag, except on purely state occasions, has now extended to practically all of the States. Except in the District of Columbia, at military and naval reservations or at Government institutions, the Federal Government is not prepared to take summary action against those who misuse, abuse or desecrate the United States Flag, whereas, within each State there are law-enforcing officers, prosecutors and courts in every village, municipality and county ready to take summary action against violators of State laws. Each State, in coming into the Union, assumed certain obligations respecting the symbol of the Union, the U. S. Flag. Public School buildings, State, County and Municipal buildings, and institutions being under state control, the Federal Government is without authority to decree how, when or what flags shall be flown over such public buildings. It has such authority only over Federal buildings and Institutions. There is every reason, therefore, as so logically expressed in the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court, why each State after coming into the Union should promptly enact adequate laws for the protection of the United States Flag and to provide penalties for its desecration, within the respective state.

In recent years, sponsored by the American Flag Association, 43 states and Porto Rico have passed one or more Flag laws covering the use of the Flag, its display at school buildings and grounds and prohibiting its use for advertising purposes, etc.

The State Statutes cover such flag usage and display as follows:

(a) That the Flag of the United States be displayed on the main Administration Building of each State institution.

(b) That June 14th, Flag Day, be set apart by Proclamation of the Governor recommending that it be observed by the people generally by the display of the National Flag and in such ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.

(c) That United States Flags be provided for every school house within the State and be displayed during school days either from a flag staff or, in inclement weather, within the school building.

(d) That flags of foreign countries within the State, be protected but not be displayed on state, county or municipal buildings or school houses.

(e) That penalty (fine and imprisonment) be provided for public mutilation, abuse or desecration of the Flag within the State.

(f) That the use of the National or State Flag for advertising or commercial purposes be prohibited.

(g) That the U. S. Flag be displayed at Polling or Voting places on Election day, Primary day and Registration day.

(h) That American history be taught in Primary Grades.

(i) That Flag instruction be given in the Public Schools.

(j) That the Flag be not used as a receptacle.

The ideal State Flag Law should include all of these items.

No State has as yet enacted all of the above legislation.

No State has enacted a code of Flag etiquette. Such an enactment is not now advisable. The National Flag Code, should be adopted and utilized through Flag Education not through Flag Legislation.

New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Texas have set the pace in state legislation relating to the National Flag.

Sponsored by The American Legion, Department of Texas, that State by an enactment of its 35th legislature, 1924, has set the pace for daily patriotic instruction in schools, to-wit:

Sec. 394. Daily Teaching of Patriotism—That the daily program of every school in this State shall be so formulated by teacher, principal, or superintendent as to include at least ten minutes for the teaching of lessons of intelligent patriotism, including the needs of the State and Federal Governments, the duty of the citizens to the State, and the obligation of the State to the citizen.

It is hoped other States will follow the lead of Texas by passing a similar law.

A statute in Illinois encourages the law's enforcement by a provision that any person may institute the prosecution and a positive duty is laid on State's Attorneys, as well as upon attorneys, police and constables to see to it that the provisions of the Illinois Flag laws are enforced. It is also provided that the amount recovered in any prosecution shall be paid one-half to the person filing the complaint, and one-half to the county fund.

Vermont and Maryland were the first states to enact a law prohibiting the placing or imprinting of a picture of the flag on an advertisement.

The State of South Carolina has a law against the desecration of its own State flag but has no law protecting the National Flag.

A few states have passed laws prohibiting the display or the carrying in a parade of any red, black or anarchistic flag or emblem.

In Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, a state law requires that the State flag be displayed on the Capitol and Public School Buildings but, excepting Alabama, none of these states have any law relating to the National Flag. The Alabama law provides that the State flag shall be displayed except when, in the opinion of the Governor, the National Flag should be displayed.

Although Maryland and Tennessee have no State laws requiring the display of the National Flag on school houses throughout the state, each of these states has a law requiring the National Flag to be displayed on the school houses of one county of each state—Allegheny County, Cumberland, Maryland, and Knox County, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Flag law of Maine contains a very impressive statement, to-wit:

"These (U. S.) Flags are to be used in all schools for the education of the youth of our state to teach them the cause, the principles of our Government, the great sacrifice of our fore-fathers, the great part taken by the Union Army in 1861-65, and to teach them to love, honor and respect the Flag of our Country that cost so much and is so dear to every true American citizen."

Five states, Arizona, Kansas, New York, New Mexico and Rhode Island, have laws specifically requiring a daily salute to the Flag in the public schools of their respective states. Three states,

Arizona, Kansas and New York require patriotic exercises regularly in the schools and the observance of Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day and other legal holidays.

There is a law in the State of Virginia providing for the observance of Jefferson Davis' Birthday, June 3rd, by making it a day of recreation in all of the public schools of the state, and by providing for the closing of all public offices at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day. The law itself recites that it was passed upon by the urgent request of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The State of Rhode Island has a law prohibiting the removal, by any unauthorized person, of the Flag from any soldier's grave.

In some states display of the National Flag at voting places during election is required and red flags mark the limits within which political activity by rival candidates and parties is prohibited.

In California the G. A. R. took it upon itself to see that the Flag is duly respected and the penal code provision is obeyed. Whenever violations of the Flag laws have come to the attention of the G. A. R. it has taken the matter up with the offenders who have immediately ceased such violations. No one has been prosecuted, in that State, for violating the State Flag law.

The American Legion is now relieving the G. A. R. of this noble function and duty in all of the states by the distribution of millions of copies of the National Flag Code and by Crusading for the Flag through its Americanism policy and program. (Chapter XII.)

Ohio Laws Pertaining to the State and National Flag

Although Ohio was admitted as the 17th State of the Union in 1802, it was not represented by a star in the National Flag until July 4, 1818. This delay was due to the indifference of the National Congresses to the question of amending the National Flag Law of 1795 (15 stripes and 15 stars), notwithstanding 5 states were admitted to the Union during that period. Ohio was without a state flag until 1901, when in keeping with the practice of other States a State flag was designed for display on Ohio's State Building at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y. Differing from other States, however, Ohio adopted a pennant shaped flag instead of a rectangular flag. The white circle with red disk center in the blue triangular canton represents the initial letter of Ohio. The stars for the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th States are arranged diamond-shape in the apex of the blue canton. The author is unable to ascertain at the State

Presentation at Auditorium National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, of Silken Flags awarded 40 Schools and Bunting Flags 104 schoolrooms in campaign of Flag Education between Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, 1925, sponsored by The American Legion, School Officials and the Dayton Journal and Herald. Over 31,000 pupils answered Flag Questionnaire. Three thousand pupils assembled to receive Flags and escort same to their respective schools.

Capitol or elsewhere, the significance of the five stripes alternate red and white, why the well known State seal was omitted and why the uniform practice of rectangular flags was not followed.

THE OHIO STATE FLAG

To provide for an official flag of the State of Ohio and to designate its design.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

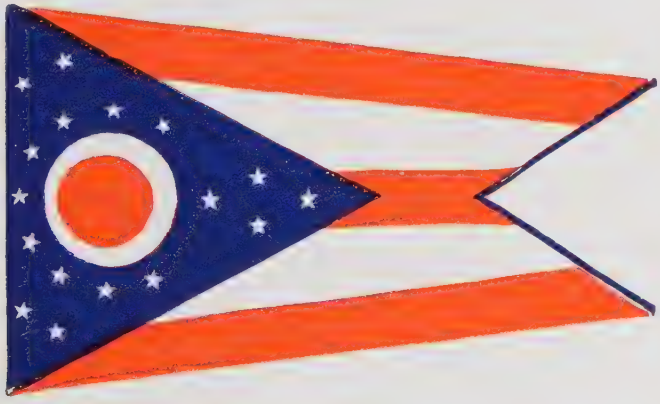
Section I. The Flag of the State of Ohio shall be pennant shaped. It shall have three red and two white horizontal stripes; the union of the flag shall be seventeen five-pointed stars, white in a blue triangular field, the base of which shall be the staff end or vertical edge of the flag, and the apex of which shall be the center of the middle red stripe. The stars shall be grouped around a red disk, superimposed upon a white circular "O".

The proportional dimension of the flag and its various parts shall be according to the official design thereof on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section II. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

W. S. MC KINNON
Speaker, House of Representatives.
F. B. ARCHER
President of the Senate.

Passed May 9, 1902.



STATUTES IN THE OHIO GENERAL CODE PERTAINING TO THE NATIONAL FLAG

OHIO FLAG LAWS

Section 7621. Display of national flag over or within school buildings. All boards of education, all proprietors or principals of private schools and all authorities in control of parochial schools or other educational institutions shall display the United States National Flag, not less than five feet in length, over or within all school houses under their control, during each day such schools are in session. In all public schools the board of education shall make all rules and necessary regulations for the care and keeping of such flags, the expense thereof to be paid out of their contingent fund.

Section 7621-1. Duty of County Superintendent; Report to Prosecuting Attorney; prosecution.—It shall be the special duty of the county superintendent of schools to see that the provisions of section 7621 of the General Code are enforced, and he shall promptly report all violations thereof to the prosecuting attorney of the county, whose duty it shall be to institute prosecutions against all persons violating the provisions of section 7621 of the General Code in his respective county.

Section 12906-1. Failure to comply with law a misdemeanor; penalty. Whoever, having control of any school house or other educational institution, either as an individual or in connection with any person or persons, neglects or refuses to carry out the provisions of Section 7621 of the General Code, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for the first offense be fined not less than Five Dollars, nor more than Twenty-five Dollars, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than Twenty-five Dollars, nor more than One Hundred Dollars. Each day of such refusal or neglect shall be held to constitute a separate offense. Passed March 25, 1919.

Section 12395. Display of foreign emblem or flag on public buildings; penalty.—Whoever displays the flag or emblem of a foreign country upon a state, county, or municipal building shall be fined not more than Fifty Dollars, or be imprisoned thirty days, or both; provided, that when a foreigner is the guest of the United States, the state or city, and upon public proclamation by the governor or mayor of such city, the flag of the country of which such public guest is a citizen may be displayed upon public buildings. On all armories built or purchased by the state, a suitable flagpole shall be erected and the United States Flag of size not less than five feet by eight feet shall fly daily. Such flag shall be subject to requisition from the quartermaster's department of the state, without cost to the companies, and at least two to be used yearly.

Section 12396. Desecrating flag of the state or the United States.—Whoever prints, paints, or places a word, figure, mark, picture or design, upon a flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States, or the State of Ohio, or causes it to be done, or exposes, or causes to be exposed, such flag, standard, color or ensign, upon which is printed, painted, or placed, or to which is attached or appended a word, figure, mark, picture, or design, or manufactures, or has in his possession an article of merchandise upon which is placed or attached a representation of such flag, standard, color or ensign, or publicly mutilates, defiles, defaces or casts contempt upon such flag, standard, color or ensign, shall be fined not more than One Hundred Dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Section 12397. Meaning of Certain Words.—The words "flag," "standard," "color" or "ensign" as used in the next preceding section, shall include any flag, standard, color or ensign or a picture or representation thereof, made of or represented on any substance and purporting to be a flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States, or the State of Ohio, or a picture or representation thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars, and the stripes in any number thereof, or which might appear to represent the flag, standard or ensign of the United States or State of Ohio.

Section 12398-2. Penalty.—Whoever violates any provision of this act may

be arrested without a warrant and shall be punished for each offense by fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars.

THE RED FLAG IN OHIO

Enactment of March 18, 1919

Section 1. That no red or black flag, nor any banner, ensign or sign having upon it any inscription opposed to organized government or which is sacreligious or which may be derogatory to public morals shall be carried in parade within this state or displayed upon any street or building therein; and it shall be unlawful to display the flag of any anarchistic society upon any public or private building or to carry or display such flag in any street procession or parade within this state. (Pennants of institutions of learning exempted).

Sec. 2. Whoever violates any provision of this act may be arrested without warrant and shall be punished for each offense not more than One Hundred Dollars.

FLAG AT POLLING PLACES

A measure, sponsored by the G. A. R. under leadership of Joseph O. Gregg a Past Department Commander of Ohio and Montana, a G. A. R. Patriotic Instructor and a Medal of Honor hero of the Civil War, now living in Columbus, Ohio, is pending before the Ohio State Legislature to amend those sections of the Ohio General Code relating to elections and polling places by including the supply of a National Flag not less than fifteen inches by twenty-four inches in size for display at the entrance of every polling place in every precinct in the state, during the time said polls are open on Election Day, Primary Day and Registration Day. A similar law has been passed in several states.

NOTE. The Ohio State flag laws are reproduced entire as model flag laws for comparison with flag laws of other states.

QUESTIONNAIRE

State Laws Pertaining to the National Flag

1. On what grounds may some contend that State Legislatures should not be concerned with legislation relating to the National Flag?
2. What famous opinion of the United States Supreme Court is quoted as to the propriety and necessity for State laws respecting the U. S. Flag?
3. Give a synopsis of this opinion. By whom was this opinion rendered?
4. In what manner did the people or races of the early period symbolize their power and history?
5. What prompted the adoption of a National Flag by the United States of America?
6. Can native-born or foreign-born Americans look upon the Flag except with pride and admiration?
7. What is to be expected when insults to our flag occur in the presence of those who revere it?
8. What is rightfully expected of a State admitted into the United States as relates to the U. S. Flag?
9. Can one love the Union without loving the state in which he lives?
10. If respect for the flag diminishes what effect will that have on the Nation and the State?
11. Will a state perform its full duty to its people if it is wanting in regard for the National Flag?
12. What does the Flag symbolize to every true American?
13. What State punished Halter and Haywood for desecration of the U. S. Flag? Did it err in duty or infringe the Constitutional right of any resident of the State when it so punished them?
14. What may be reasonably affirmed as the duty of a state relative to the U. S. Flag?
15. What has become the custom in most states relative to display of the State and National Flags?
16. At what places is the Federal Government prepared to take summary action against persons who desecrate the National Flag?
17. What authority has the Federal Government, if any, over the display of flags on State, County, or Municipal Buildings?
18. What states have enacted no flag laws?
19. Why should each state enact adequate laws for the protection of the U. S. Flag?
20. Mention eight phases of flag usage and display which states should regulate by legislation?
21. When and what State was first to require flag instruction in its Public Schools?
22. What provision is in an Illinois Flag Law to encourage its observance and enforcement?
23. What peculiar provision is in the flag laws of Alabama, Maryland, North and South Carolina?
24. What two states require the National Flag to be displayed in only one county of the State?
25. Repeat a patriotic statement contained in the flag laws of Maine.
26. Has your state a flag law requiring a daily salute to the flag in the public schools? If not, why not recommend such a law to your legislature?
27. What three states require patriotic exercises in schools and observance of certain holidays?
28. In what state is the Birthday of Jefferson Davis observed by State law as a legal holiday?
29. What state prohibits removal of flags from soldiers' graves?
30. Has your state enacted a law requiring regulation of the display of the U. S. Flag at voting places on election days? If not, please recommend same to your Representative or Senator.
31. How does the G. A. R. in California safeguard against abuse and desecration of the flag?
32. When was the Ohio State Flag established? Why?
33. Mention some of its characteristics and peculiarities.
34. What phases of protection and display of the National Flag are covered by Ohio State Flag Laws?
35. What Flag measure is pending before the Ohio State Legislature?
36. What do we need most, Flag Education or Flag Legislation?

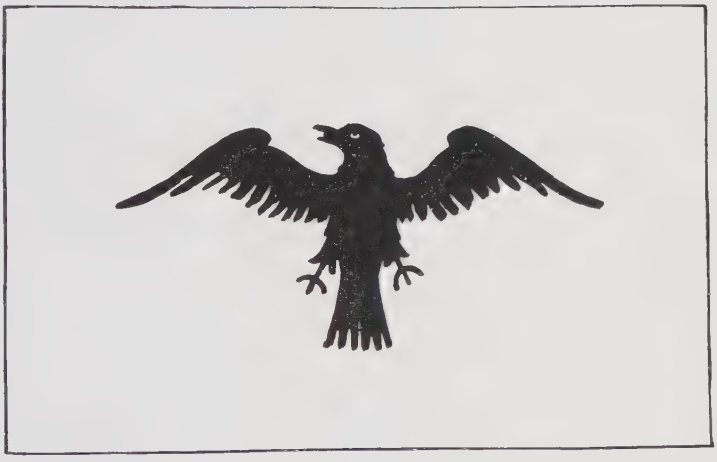
West entrance to State House, Columbus, Ohio, with Memorial to President McKinley in foreground

CHAPTER III

EUROPEAN FLAGS IN NORTH AMERICA

The Black Raven Flag of the Danes

From the sagas, or traditional history of the Danes, it is established that bands of sea-faring Norsemen from the Scandinavian Peninsula, sailing northward and westward, in the 8th Century, A. D., discovered and colonized Iceland. The Danes also made settlements in Northern England and waged occasional wars with the English Kings. In the 9th and 10th Centuries voyages were made westward and northward from Iceland as far as the Coast of North America. Eric the Red, in 982, A. D., discovered and named Greenland and established a trading station on its shores.



In 1000 A. D., his son, Lief Ericson, with a band of thirty-five brave, adventurous Norsemen, in their Viking ship, sailed westward from Iceland on a voyage of exploration into the "Sea of Darkness," so-called because of the extremely long nights and short days in that northern latitude.

The Mariner's compass had not been invented. They were guided by the sun and stars or, perchance, when lost at sea, by a raven liberated from their ship, and which, after soaring high above, would then fly in the direction of land and in which direction the ship would follow. They sailed on and on westward to the south end of Greenland. They continued to the south and west finally

reaching the shores of North America. They remained for the winter at what may have been Narragansett Bay, R. I. An ancient tower in Rhode Island is credited by some historians to these Danes.

The land visited was called "Vinland" because of the abundance of grape vines found growing along the shores. They came in contact with Indian tribes but attempted no permanent settlement. No monument or records have yet been found definitely establishing their landing place.

The Around-the-World U. S. Army Aviators in 1924 approximated the route of Lief Ericson while crossing the Atlantic Ocean after leaving England.

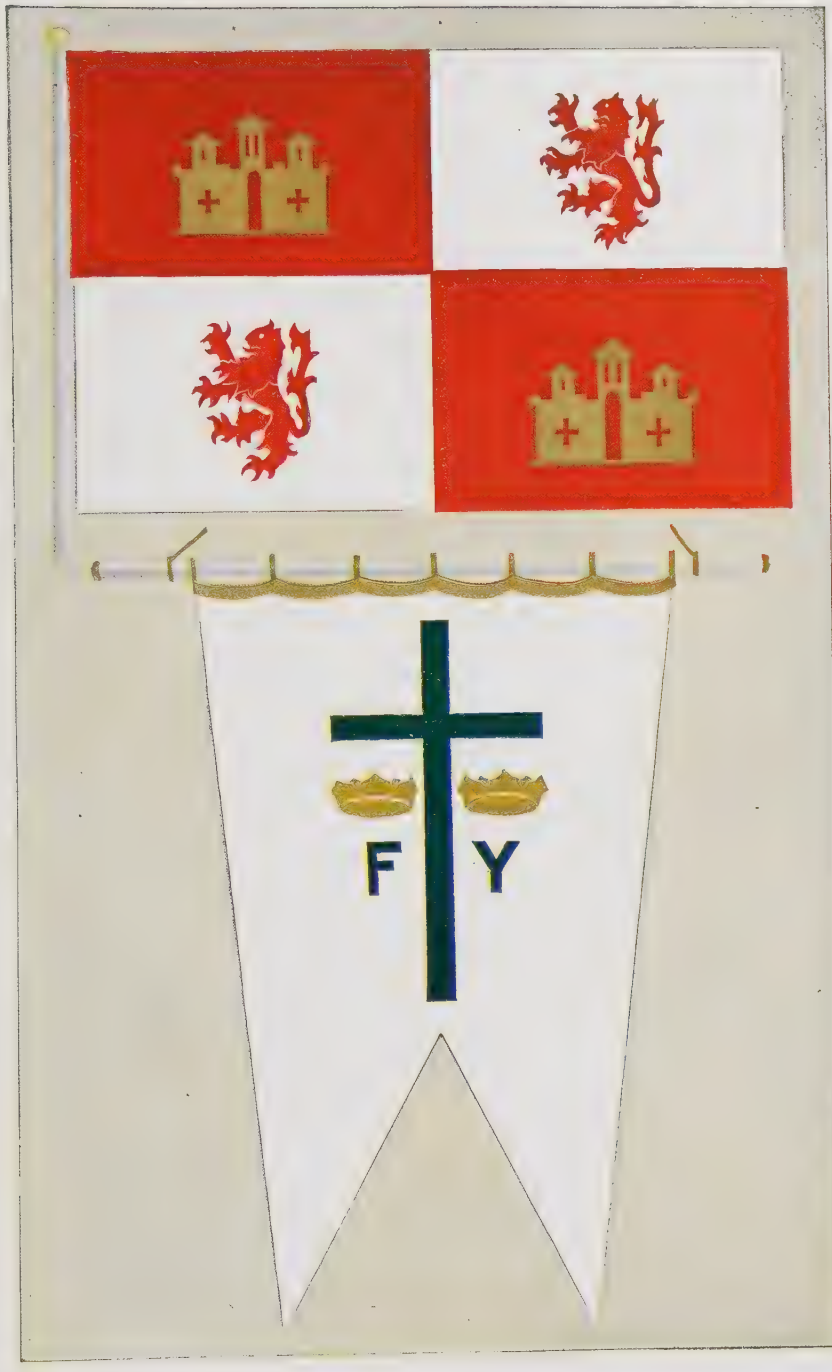
An old print of Lief Ericson's Viking Ship shows a large mast with a broad square sail of 13 perpendicular stripes alternate light and dark colors. There is no significance, however, between this 13-striped sail and our 13-striped Flag.

The first European flag or banner of modern times to reach North America was therefore that of the Norsemen or Danes, a black raven on a white field. It is shown by writers both as a rectangular flag and as a triangular banner. The raven was adopted as the emblem of the Danes because it was their hope and guide in times of doubt or perplexity at sea.

Flags of Spain in North America

For a period of five hundred years after the discovery of Greenland and Vinland by the Danes there were occasional voyages by Norsemen to this new world and a few minor explorations by Europeans in North and South America but no permanent colonization. The four voyages of Christopher Columbus to the New World in 1492-1503, and the voyages of John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497-1498, resulted from profound deliberations and experience as navigators, and were undertaken for a distinct purpose. Those voyages mark the beginning of the exploration and exploitation of the Western Hemisphere by European Nations upon the simple plan that "They may take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."

Although Christopher Columbus was an Italian navigator, born at Genoa, his voyages to the New World were made for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. When first coming ashore upon the Island of Guanahani of the Bermuda group, October 12, 1492, accompanied by his retinue of officers, Columbus was gaily



THE SPANISH FLAG 1492
THE PERSONAL BANNER OF COLUMBUS
Courtesy Department of Education New York State, From The American Flag

robed in a military suit of scarlet embroidered in gold, and personally carried the Royal Banner of Spain. His crew followed, carrying the personal banner of Columbus which had been given to him by Queen Isabella.

The Royal Spanish flag of that period was the quartered flag of Castile and Leon, the two principal provinces of Spain, represented by two castles, yellow on a red field, and two lions, red on a white field. The banner of Columbus bore the green cross of Christianity on a white field with the letters F & I beneath two yellow crowns representing Ferdinand and Isabella.

Ponce de Leon, a Spanish explorer in search of the magical Fountain of Perpetual Youth, planted the Royal Banner of Spain in Florida in 1512. Upon his explorations the Spanish Kings have principally based their claims of sovereignty on this continent.

Balboa, another Spanish explorer, crossed the Isthmus of Panama under the Spanish flag, September 7, 1513, touched the shores of the Pacific Ocean proclaiming all lands touched by these waters or tributaries to be possessions of Spain forever.

Magellan, under the Royal Spanish Banner, 1519-21, first circumnavigated the globe, thus establishing that the earth was round and that America was a new continent and not Asia as Columbus had believed.

Velasquez, another famous Spanish explorer, conquered Cuba in 1511 and became its Governor. Wishing to extend his domain to Mexico, he fitted out, in 1518, a formidable ship and armed force under Cortez. Although greatly outnumbered by the Mexican Aztec forces guarding its Capitol, Cortez, in 1520, seized the Mexican General and Emperor, Montezuma II, and held him as a hostage until he met a violent death at the hands of his own countrymen in 1520.

Guatemozin, a nephew, succeeded Montezuma and was the last of the Aztec Emperors. His army was repulsed by Cortez in 1521, the Mexican Capitol taken and Mexico proclaimed a province of Spain.

The flag of Cortez, carried in this expedition and battle, is preserved under glass in the National Museum, Mexico City, Mexico, and is the oldest known flag in existence in North America.

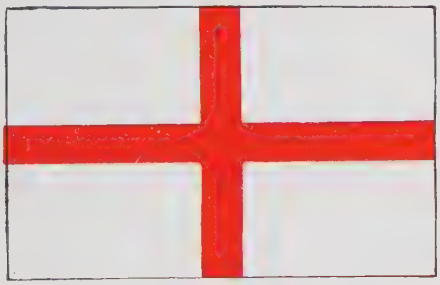
Explorations and settlements by De Soto, 1539-1541, in the south and the Mississippi Valley and by Coronodo, 1540, in the southwest and Rio Grande country, although he did not succeed

in his quest for the mythical fabulously wealthy Seven Cities of Cibola, extended the Spanish flag and domain to vast regions of untold natural and mineral resources, now represented by our southern, southwestern and western states.

Pedro Menendez, under the Spanish flag in 1565, landed on the St. Johns river in Florida, destroyed the French Huguenot settlement in the first battle between nations in America and founded St. Augustine the oldest city in the United States.

Flags of England and Great Britain in North America

A year before Columbus in 1498 on his third voyage to the New World, first reached the continent of the western hemisphere at the mouth of the Orinoco river, South America, another Italian navigator and explorer from Genoa, a boyhood friend of Columbus,



The Cross of St. George of England

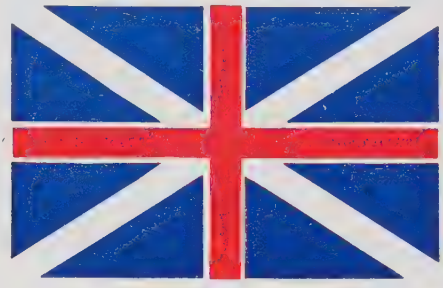
The Cross of St. Andrew of Scotland

Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot), sailing westward from England on a voyage of discovery for King Henry VII of England, reached the shores of North America somewhere along the coast of Newfoundland or New England. He declared all undiscovered lands touched by these waters to be possessions of the King of England and thus set up in America the standard or Flag of England which, at that time, was the Cross of St. George.

Some historians maintain that King Edward I of England when Prince Edward, and while on a crusade to the Holy Lands about 1275, A. D., became interested in the story of St. George and the Dragon and before returning to England visited the monastery of Cappadocia at Beirut where his interest increased to such a point that soon after returning to England, as King, he adopted the Red Cross of St. George on a white field as the flag of England. Other historians claim that the Cross of St. George was given to England by a Pope about 1327, A. D.

The Cross of St. Andrew, a white saltire cross on a dark blue field, was the flag or banner of Scotland for a century or more before the Cross of St. George became the banner of England, but its origin is so clouded as to be undeterminable with historic accuracy. It came to America during the early explorations and settlements by the Scots in Nova Scotia coincident with the English settlements in New England and Virginia.

When James VI of Scotland became King James I of Great Britain in 1603, thus terminating centuries of warfare between the neighboring countries of Scotland and England, confusion arose amongst and between the Captains of the vessels of the two countries as to which should salute first when meeting or passing on the high seas or in harbors. This controversy was settled in 1606 by a proclamation of the King establishing a new flag for Great Britain



The King's Colors or Grand Union Flag of Great Britain—1606-1707

consisting of the Cross of St. George superimposed upon the Cross of St. Andrew. It was commonly called the Grand Union Flag or The King's Colors. Joining these two flags is of special historical interest to Americans since it brought together the colors red, white and blue, which colors, differently arranged, became the National Colors of the United States two centuries later.

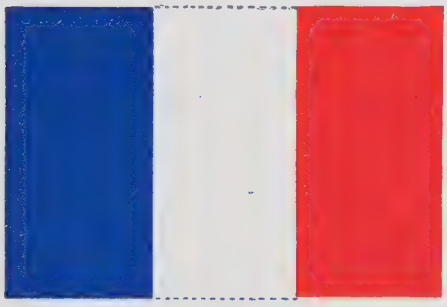
This Grand Union Flag was probably flown from the main topmasts of the Constant and the Mayflower and the Cross of St. George from their foremasts when these vessels sailed from England in 1607 and 1620 respectively with the Jamestown and Plymouth Colony Expeditions.

In 1707 Queen Anne by a Royal Proclamation established a new National Flag called the British Red Ensign as the flag of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) being a red field with the Grand Union Flag as a canton.

This Red Ensign became known the world over through display on the high seas as the flag of Great Britain. It was the flag of Great Britain in America throughout the Revolutionary War. It was replaced at New York by the Stars and Stripes, November 25, 1783. In 1801, when the Empire of Ireland became a part of the British Empire, the red saltire Cross of St. Patrick was conjoined and fimbriated with the Grand Union Flag and became the British Union Jack, the official flag of the people of Great Britain of today.

The French Flag in North America

The French flag was first planted in the New World by a celebrated French navigator and explorer, Jacques Cartier, through three voyages, 1534-1535, 1543 and 1545, during which period he explored the St. Lawrence Gulf and River. Although he made an



Tricolor of Napoleon and French Republic

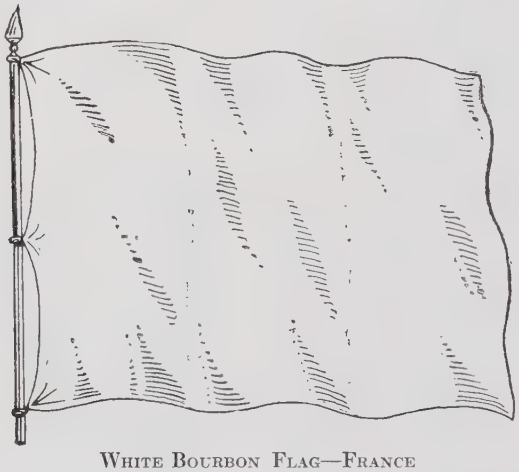
Blue Bourbon Flag—France

unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada he did establish there the French White Bourbon Flag and the sovereignty of France in the New World. It is significant that, although French sovereignty in Canada was permanently transferred to England in 1798, about 70% of the present population of Quebec and Ontario provinces speak French and do not speak English.

The French possessions in North America were greatly strengthened and enlarged a century later by the explorations and settlements of Champlain, Joliet, Marquette and La Salle in the Great Lakes country and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Mississippi Valley reaching to the Gulf of Mexico. The Champlain Bourbon Flag had a blue field and yellow lilies or fleur-de-lis.

At the middle of the 17th century France claimed sovereignty over Canada, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes country and the Mississippi Valley. Although Spain wrested the Mississippi Valley from France for a brief period at the close of the 18th century,

it was returned to France at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars in 1801. For diplomatic and financial reasons France offered to sell all of this vast area to the United States. This sale, known as The Louisiana Purchase, was negotiated in 1803 for the sum of Fifteen Million Dollars (2½ cents per acre) and included all remaining territory claimed by France in North America, excepting Canada. The Tricolor of Napoleon which had become the flag of the French people was thereupon replaced throughout the Mississippi Valley country by the Stars and Stripes.



White Bourbon Flag—France

The French White Bourbon Flag, with yellow fleur-de-lis, also flourished in North America during the life of the Huguenot Colony in South Carolina and Florida, 1562-1565.

The Dutch Republic (Holland) Flag in North America

Early in the 17th century another maritime nation of Europe set up its standard in North America through the voyage of Henry Hudson in the Half Moon, which sailed into New York Bay in 1609 and founded New Netherlands and the seaport city of New Amsterdam (now New York). The voyage was financed by the Dutch East India Company, its flag being the Dutch Republic Flag of three horizontal stripes—orange, white and blue—with the letters V. O. C. A. (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, Amsterdam) in the center of the white stripe. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company came into control and the letters on the flag were changed to G. W. C. (Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie). The orange stripe was changed to red about 1650 and that change still prevails in the Dutch (Holland) flag of today.

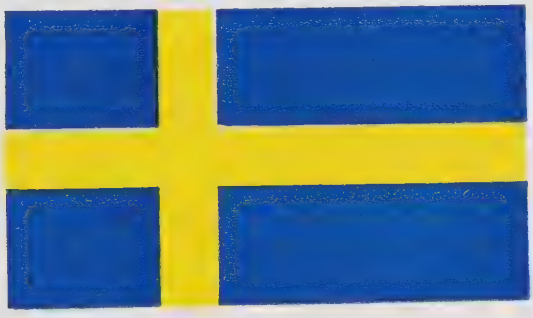
Although the territory of the Dutch Colony was extended by conquest in 1655 to include that of New Sweden, the Dutch Colony was in turn conquered by the English in 1664 as lands rightfully belonging to England by Cabot's discovery. The name of the seaport, New Amsterdam, was then changed to New York. The

The West India Co. Flag of Dutch Republic and New Netherlands

Dutch temporarily regained their settlement of New Netherlands in 1673-74, pending treaty with England.

The Swedish Flag in North America

In 1638 religious colonists from Sweden and Finland under Peter Minuet, established New Sweden, on the banks of the Delaware River, under the National Flag of Sweden, a yellow cross on a light blue field. Sweden had made no discoveries in North America and had acquired no territorial rights and as a nation made no claim of territory. Consequently the colony of New Sweden was looked



The Flag of Sweden and New Sweden

upon as occupying lands not rightfully belonging to her. The Dutch Colony of New Netherlands was first to challenge this Swedish settlement and overpowered it in 1655. The Swedish and Finnish colonists, however, remained in the Delaware country and flourished in agriculture and industry. Their descendants constitute a large percentage of the present population of that locality and are typical Americans of today.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. To what source is traced the early explorations of the Norsemen in Greenland and the New World?
2. When and by whom was Greenland discovered?
3. Describe the voyages of Eric the Red.
4. Describe the voyages of his son Lief Ericson.
5. How did the Norsemen guide their vessels across the Atlantic Ocean without the Mariner's Compass? What did they do when in doubt or perplexity?
6. What were these vessels called?
7. What was the first European flag of modern times to reach the New World? Describe it.
8. Where did the exploration and exploitation of America commence? Under what flag?
9. What simple plan or principle has been followed in determining ownership or possession of the lands in North America?
10. What National flag did Christopher Columbus introduce into the New World? Where and when?
11. Describe the Banner of Columbus. The Royal Banner of Spain.
12. What other discoveries were made in America under the Spanish Flag? Where and by whom?
13. What is the oldest known flag in North America? Where is it?
14. What flags were involved in the first war between Nations in America? Where and when?
15. When were the flags of England and Scotland first introduced into America? By whom?
16. Describe these flags.
17. Describe the King's Colors or Grand Union Flag. When and by whom established?
18. Where did we get the colors red, white and blue of our National Flag?
19. When and by whom was the British Red Ensign established? How long in service? Why was it changed?
20. What French flags were introduced into America? When and by whom?
21. Describe the French flags.
22. When did the Stars and Stripes supersede the Tricolor of France in the Mississippi Valley?
23. Describe the Louisiana Purchase.
24. When and how did the Tricolor become the flag of the French people?
25. What flag did Henry Hudson introduce into America? When and why?
26. Describe that flag.
27. How long did it prevail in America?
28. What national flag did it suppress or conquer in America?
29. What European National flag did Peter Minuet introduce into America?
30. Where, when and for what purpose and by what authority?
31. What became of New Sweden and its Colonists?

CHAPTER IV

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT
FLAGS AND BANNERS OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES
REVOLUTIONARY WAR FLAGS

Over a century elapsed following the discoveries in North America by John and Sebastian Cabot for King Henry VII of England, before England attempted to colonize these new-found lands. The arrival of the Jamestown Colony in 1607 on the Constant under Captain John Smith, and the Pilgrim Colony on the Mayflower in 1620, marks the beginning of England's exploitation and colonization in America.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the number of English Colonies had increased to thirteen. The English population in North America had increased to 3,000,000. Industry, agriculture, stockraising, manufacturing and educational institutions had increased accordingly.

The typical English family and colony was the personification of Liberty and Freedom.

The COMPACT, solemnly signed and sworn to by the 12 masters or gentlemen and 29 servants before coming ashore from the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock, December 21, 1620, was designed for their government in America as free and equal men. This Mayflower Compact became the foundation stone of free and equal civil government. Having been read by few of the present generation, it is reproduced herein as a basic lesson in Americanism.

The adult males of the Company were summoned to the Mayflower's cabin, the necessities of the case explained, and the following document was drawn up and signed by all the men of the company. (Those marked "x" had the title of "Master" or "Mr."):

> *"In Ye Name of God, Amen! We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France & Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, &c, haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better

*From "The Pilgrim Republic" by John A. Goodwin pp. 63-84

ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

"In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France, & Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth, Ano Dom. 1620.

"John Carver x
William Bradford x
Edward Winslow x
William Brewster x
Isaac Allerton x
Myles Standish x
John Alden
Samuel Fuller x
Christopher Martin x
William Mullins x
William White x
Richard Warren x
John Howland
Stephen Hopkins
Degory Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow
Edmund Margeson
Peter Brown
Richard Britterridge
George Soule
Edward Tilley
John Tilley
Francis Cook
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Rigdale
Edward Fuller
John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Crackston
John Billington
Moses Fletcher
John Goodman
Richard Clarke
Richard Gariner
John Allerton
Thomas English
Edward Dotey
Edward Lister"

To engage, unmolested, in peaceful, industrial pursuits under the principle of the Golden Rule, and to worship God as they chose, was the supreme desire and hope of the English Colonists. Unfortunately, the very nature of their new environment challenged their fondest ambitions. They were not yet to live the lives of free men of a free country far removed from the trials and tribulations of the Mother Country with its fifty generations of civilization and turmoil. Such freedom was to be had only if dearly bought through sacrifices, hardships, undaunted courage and determination "to be free or to die."

The unfriendliness of the Indians to these encroachments was manifested in many cases by open hostilities and atrocities. The rivalry of the French Colonies to the north and the Spanish Colonies to the south; attempts at colonization within the recognized domain of English Colonies by the Dutch and the Swedes; the curtailment of liberties to English subjects in America by the Kings and Queens of England, and later by the Parliaments, all contributed more or less to the consideration of ways and means of self-preservation and defense of the family and of the Colony, and by uniting families and Colonies for the Common Defense.

Loyal troops were organized for local defense and protection and united with adjoining troops for common defense against the

French and the Indians, the Spanish, the Dutch and the Swedish colonists and, eventually, against their Mother Country, England.

Those clashes and conflicts which precipitated the Declaration of Independence and severance of friendly relations with the Mother Country are especially interesting. The Colonists looked to God for Divine help yet recognized the universal maxims "Self-preservation is the first law of Nature" and "In Union there is Strength." They builded their own fortifications, and bought cannon and gunpowder without waiting for the Mother Country, three thousand miles away, to do so for them.

Flags, banners and standards came into use and display to distinguish one group, colony, company, troop or regiment from another and as symbolic of the rights and powers of the respective colonies or as officially designated The Confederated Colonies.

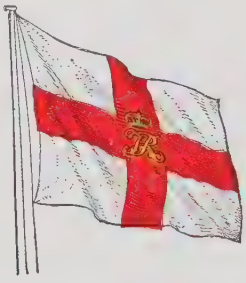
American literature abounds in thrilling incidents relating to many famous flags, banners and symbols. Brief reference to some of the most characteristic and important flags will suffice to stimulate interest in the evolution of our National Flags.

Each Colony had a *seal* that was stamped on legal papers. Some had mottoes in Latin or English. These seals and mottoes were used for Coats of Arms and flags. They may now be observed in the State flags of some of the states and in documents of that period and on tombstones in the cemeteries throughout New England and the other English Settlements.

The first flag incident and open breach indicating marked animosity toward the Mother Country occurred in the Salem Colony of Massachusetts in 1634 when John Endicott, a daring, zealous leader, cut a portion of the red Cross of St. George from the English flag. The people in authority in Boston were perplexed. They were afraid to approve the act for fear of offending England, and afraid to disapprove it for fear of offending their own people (Colonists). The matter was finally arranged by the Military Commissioners in 1635, following the trial and punishment of Endicott, by allowing the King's Colors to be displayed over the castle in Boston Harbor, because the castle belonged to the King, and by permitting the different military companies throughout the Colonies to choose colors or flags for themselves.

In 1645 conditions of safety and defense had reached a point which prompted the Plymouth Colony; Massachusetts Bay Colony; Connecticut Colony, and New Haven Colony to form a union for

their common defense against the French and Indians under a board of military commissioners, known as The United Colonies of New England. There appears to have been no colors or flags for this union of Colonies until 1686 when Governor Sir Edmund Andros presented one from King James II, being a white field with the Cross of St. George emblazoned at the center with a gilt crown under which was the monogram of James II. This union "for the common defense" marked the beginning of representative government between and amongst Colonies in America. During the next century and a half, it expanded and ripened into the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen English Colonies, July 4, 1776, the recognition of the Republic of the United States in 1783 through the Treaty of Paris and the establishment of our present constitutional form of goverment in 1789.



New England Colors 1686

In the records of the town of Roxbury in 1673 there are "Tidings of the Dutch assaulting New York, which awakened us to put ourselves in a posture of war, to prepare fortifications, and to seek the face of God."

The military company of Newburyport in 1684, carried a green flag with the Cross of St. George on a white canton in its upper and inner Quarter.

As early as 1704 the pine tree of New England was used, being on a red field with a white canton quartered with the Cross of St. George with a Pine Tree in the dexter quarter.

In 1705 the British Admiralty Office issued an order requiring the ships of the colonists as a mark to distinguish therefrom ships from the British Isles, to display the Union Jack with a white escutcheon in the middle thereof.

Following the establishment by an Act of Parliament and proclamation of Queen Anne, July 28, 1707, the British Red Ensign Flag became the official flag of the English Colonies in America.

La Hayes' Flag Book, published in France, 1737, mentioned a flag displayed by vessels of the New England Colonies being a blue field with white canton quartered with the red Cross of St. George and in the dexter quarter a globe representing America as the New World.

What is said to be the oldest Colonial flag in existence is in the Public Library in Bedford, Mass. It was designed for the Three County troops of Middlesex, 1660-1670, and became one of the standards of the Mass. Militia and of the Minutemen of Bedford.

From Avery's History of the United States and Its People.

MIDDLESEX THREE COUNTY TROOP FLAG
FLAG OF THE BEDFORD MINUTEMEN

The troops of these three counties fought under this flag during King Phillip's War. It was carried to Concord by the Minutemen of Bedford on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, coincident with the Battle of Lexington.

In 1745 a flag, now in possession of the New York Historical Society, was carried by Colonial Troops from New England in the Louisburg Expedition. It bore the motto "Nil Desperandum Christo Duce" (Never despair, Christ leads us).

THE RATTLESNAKE AS A COLONIAL SYMBOL

The use of the rattlesnake as a Colonial symbol arose from the iniquitous practice of the British Government of liberating hordes of criminals from English prisons and sending them to America as immigrants. After several murders had been committed by these criminals, the American newspapers boldly criticized the practice.

In 1751 a writer suggested, in the Pennsylvania Gazette, that a cargo of rattlesnakes should be sent to England and distributed in St. James Park, Spring Garden and other London pleasure resorts in retribution of these murders and other wrongs.

A mint was established at Boston, 1752, which coined a shilling showing a pine tree in the center and the words "In Mass." around it, and on the reverse side the date and value.

During King Phillip's War in 1754 Benjamin Franklin published at the head of his Gazette (now The Saturday Evening Post) a curved rattlesnake cut into eight parts representing the Colonies then engaged in the French and Indian War with the motto "Join or Die."

This device was published in other newspapers about this time and in 1775 the Penn Journal published a snake device with thirteen joints and the motto "Unite or Die."

In 1775 the Pennsylvania Journal published this device with nine sections and the Motto "Unite or Die."

A similar symbol was published in other newspapers at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War with a rattlesnake of 13 sections, one for each Colony, and the Motto "Join or Die."

Benjamin Franklin is credited with a profound analysis of the reasons why the Rattlesnake was considered a fitting symbol for

the Colonies. Briefly, these reasons are—The serpent is an ancient symbol of wisdom; of everlasting life and endless duration. It is often represented by a circle made by the serpent swallowing its tail, being symbolic of the determination of the Colonists that Liberty and freedom should endure forever in the New World (i. e. unto eternity).

The Rattlesnake is found only in America. Its lidless eyes and keen vision symbolizes that vigilance of the Colonists to observe every untoward act of the Mother Country against them. The Rattlesnake never attacks without giving due warning, thus symbolizing magnanimity and true courage, a marked trait of the

Colonists. But when attacked it fights until it is dead or victorious, symbolizing the determination of the Colonies to "die or be free."

Her weapons are concealed within her mouth giving her a defenseless appearance. Those weapons, when shown and extended in defense, appear weak and harmless, but her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. Conscious of this she never wounds until she has generously given notice even to her enemy and cautioned him against the danger of TREADING on her.

Each rattle is distinct and independent of the others. The rattles are so firmly united together as not to be separated except by breaking them to pieces. England expected the Colonies would quarrel amongst each other and not unite as one firm, strong, confederated union. One rattle is incapable of making any sound, but 13 rattles (13 colonies) united were capable of making a sound so loud as to challenge the boldest Englishman.

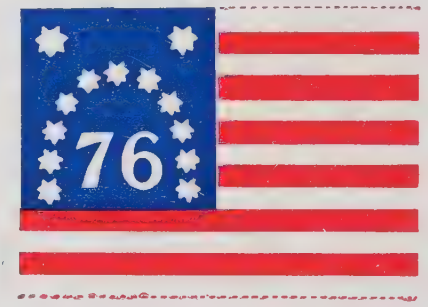
The Seal of the War Department is the only public instrument now in use exhibiting evidence of the rattlesnake having played an important part as a device in the American Revolution. The seal of 1778 still in daily use bears the rattlesnake with its rattles as the emblem of union and a liberty cap in contiguity with it. The opened mouth defends the rattles, and liberty cap, or Union and Liberty; hence the motto, "THIS WE'LL DEFEND."

The power of fascination, or to charm, attributed to the rattlesnake may be interpreted by a generous construction to symbolize, that those in foreign countries (immigrants) who consider the

liberties and blessings which America affords, and once come over to her, (as did our ancestors a few generations back) never afterwards leave her but spend their lives with her and for her. The Rattlesnake strongly resembles America in that she is beautiful in Youth and her beauty increases with Age.

The Bennington Flag

The Bennington flag illustrates a unique interpretation of the original Flag law before the official design was available. It contains thirteen seven pointed stars white on a blue field representing a new constellation and the digits 7-6 the sum of which is 13. The stripes are alternate white and red instead of red and white. This



The Bennington Flag—August, 1777

flag played a leading part in the famous Molly Stark episode at Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1777. Col. John Stark, a hero of Bunker Hill was charged with the defense of supplies stored at Bennington against an attacking party of 1000 British. His force was a small determined band of Green Mountain Boys. Upon the approach of the red coated British, Col. Stark said to his men, "There they are, boys; we must beat them today or Molly Stark's a widow."

Pulaski's Banner

Pulaski's Banner, made by the Moravian Single Sisters of Bethlehem, Pa., and now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, was presented to Count Pulaski by patriotic women of Baltimore.

Count Pulaski of Poland, at the age of 24 years, was outlawed and his estates confiscated. He came to America in 1778 and volunteered in the Continental Army. He was commissioned a Cavalry Officer and authorized to raise what was known as Pulaski's Legion. This banner was carried in the Battle of Savannah when Pulaski commanded both the American and French Cavalry.

From Avery's History of the United States and Its People

Banner of the Pulaski Legion

Flag of the Bon Homme Richard

This Flag was made by the young ladies of Portsmouth, N. H., from pieces of their silk dresses and presented to Captain John Paul Jones. It was displayed on his ship the Bon Homme Richard in the famous naval battle off Flamborough Head, England, with

The Flag of the Bon Homme Richard, Sabre and Musket—
Mrs. Stafford at her Spinning Wheel
Courtesy of Major Wm. W. Neifert, Dayton, Ohio

the Serapis, September 23, 1779. After three hours' battle the Serapis surrendered. The Bon Homme Richard was so badly wrecked that her crew was transferred to the Serapis and she sank the following morning with all her dead aboard her. John Paul Jones is quoted as saying, "The very last vestige mortal eyes ever saw of the Bon Homme Richard was the defiant waving of the unconquered and unstricken Flag as she went down. And, as I had given them the

good, old ship for a sepulcher, I now bequeathed to my immortal dead, the Flag they had so desperately defended, for their winding sheet."

This oft repeated quotation however, appears to be fiction in the light of the following official letter.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 13, 1784.

James Bayard Stafford:

Sir: I am directed by the marine committee to inform you that on last Thursday, the 9th, they decided to bestow upon you for your meritorious services thro' the late war "Paul Jones' Starry Flag" of the Bon Homme Richard, which was transferred to the Alliance, and a boarding sword of said ship and a musquet captured from the Serapis.

If you write to Captain John Brown at the yard what ship you wish them sent up to N. Y. they will be forwarded to you.

Your humble servant,

JAMES MEYLER, Sec. Pro Tem.

James Bayard Stafford jumped overboard from the Bon Homme Richard during the naval battle and rescued the Flag when it had been shot down and was dragging in the sea. For this act of gallantry he was rewarded with the three historic relics shown in preceding photo and mentioned in above letter.

JONATHAN FOWLE FLAG

The Jonathan Fowle Flag, made in 1781, and now preserved in the State House, Boston, Mass., is claimed to have flown over Independence Hall, Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary War.

Philadelphia Light Horse Troop Flag

One of the earliest and most famous Colonial flags, and which is now preserved under glass in the City of Philadelphia, is the banner of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop presented to it by its Captain, Abram Markoe, a Dane. A striking feature of this flag is the 13 stripes alternate blue and silver in the upper left hand corner. General George Washington was escorted to New York

Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop 1773

From Avery's History of the United States and Its People

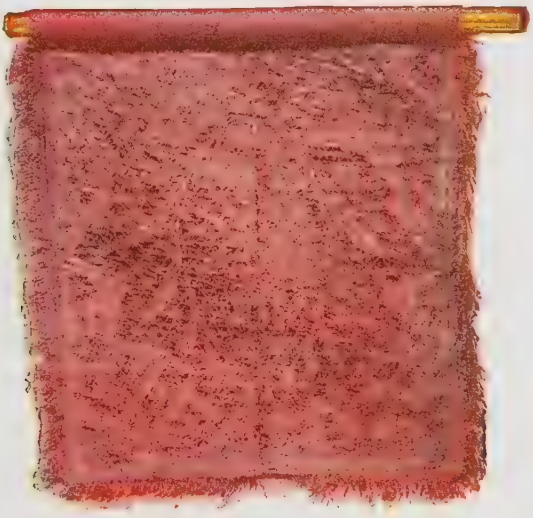
by Captain Markoe's troop when enroute to take command of the Continental Army at Cambridge. This banner was carried in the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. Being thus familiar with the 13 stripes of this banner it is not unlikely that this representation of the 13 colonies influenced those who, a few months later, designed the Striped Union Flag as the official flag of the Confederated Colonies.

Maryland Flag

It is claimed that a Flag, now preserved in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland, containing 13 red and white stripes and 13 five-pointed white stars on a blue field, was carried by the Third Maryland Regiment at the Battle of the Cowpens, January 17, 1781.

THE EUTAW FLAG

Another famous flag, now the property of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, is known as the Eutaw Flag. While Colonel Wm. Washington was at Charleston, S. C., in 1780, he fell in love with a Miss Elliott who, observing that his troop was without a banner, cut off a portion of a large damask curtain, fringed it and tacked it to a curtain pole and presented it to him as a standard. It served as such in the Battle of the Cowpens and at Eutaw Springs.



From Avery's History of the United States and Its People

NORTH CAROLINA FLAG

The North Carolina Militia carried a Stars and Stripes Flag at the Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. The stripes were blue and red and the stars were eight-pointed. The photo reproduced of this flag shows but 12 stripes, the bottom stripe having been torn off.

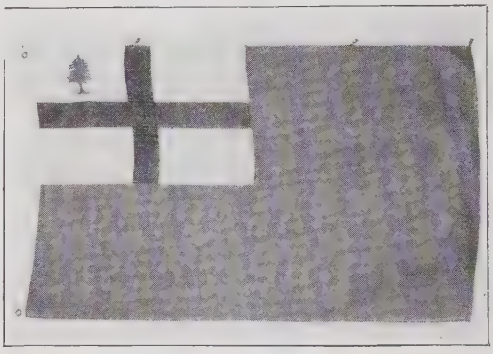
The Rhode Island Flag

The Rhode Island Flag was the most beautiful and perhaps the most characteristic Colonial Flag or Banner. It is sometimes called the "Hope Flag." The 13 stars, white on a blue field, arranged quincuncial in outline of the Cross of St. George and St. Andrew was the first representation of stars in a flag. This, no doubt, influenced the design of the union of our first Stars and Stripes Flag.

Bunker Hill Flag

Some authorities maintain that the Colonists did not have a flag at the Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill) June 17, 1776, the most desperate battle of the Revolutionary War in proportion to

The Rhode Island Flag



The Bunker Hill Flag

the number of troops engaged. Benson J. Lossing, the greatest historian of the Revolutionary War period, believes that the flag raised at Bunker Hill was the time-honored New England Banner, having a blue field and a canton of the Cross of St. George with a Green Pine Tree in the dexter quarter.

South Carolina Fort Sullivan Flag

On September 13, 1775, Colonel Moultrie of South Carolina was ordered by the Council of Safety to capture Fort Johnson on James Island and to procure a suitable flag. This flag was a blue field with a white crescent in dexter quarter, corresponding to the blue uniform of his regiment and the silver increscent on their blue caps, inscribed LIBERTY or DEATH. Colonel Moultrie then built a Fort of palmetto logs on Sullivan Island, called Fort Sullivan. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British Fleet under Sir Peter Parker, June 28, 1776. For this victory the Fort was renamed Fort Moultrie in honor of the gallant defense of Colonel Moultrie's troops. The word LIBERTY was then inscribed across the bottom of the

Flag. It was during this engagement that Sergeant Wm. Jasper, seeing the Flag shot down and fallen beyond the breast works, cried out to Colonel Moultrie "Sir, don't let us fight without a Flag." He then leaped over the parapet and walked the length of the Fort, recovered the flag; fastened it to a sponge rammer and again hoisted it over the Fort, being under fire of the whole British Fleet. For this gallantry in action Governor Rutledge presented Sergeant Jasper with his own sword and offered him a Lieutenant's commission. Sergeant Jasper could neither read nor write and felt obliged to reply, "Sir, I am not fit to keep the company of officers." This flag with palmetto tree and crescent is now the State Flag of South Carolina.

South Carolina Flag

New York Colony Flag

New York Beaver Flag

The New York Colony Flag was a white field with a black beaver in the center, symbolic of industry and the fur trade. The beaver was a part of the Seal of New Netherlands and is a part of the Seal of New York City.

Commodore Perry's "Don't Give Up the Ship" Flag

Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, should not fail to see the historic and famous flags preserved and displayed in the Naval Museum. This collection of flags includes the original "Don't Give Up the Ship" Flag displayed by Commodore Perry in the memorable victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. "Don't Give Up the Ship" was the dying order of Captain Lawrence during the terrific battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon in June 1813. Commodore Perry named his flagship in honor of Lawrence and adopted his dying words as his battle slogan.

Col. Peter Gansevoort's Third New York Regiment Flag
Made 1778 or 1779 and carried during the Siege of Yorktown

From Avery's History of the United States and Its People

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. When did England commence to colonize its possessions in the New World?
2. What was the nature of and authority for the English Colonies in America?
3. How many English Colonies were established in America prior to the Revolutionary War?
4. What was the English population in America at that period?
5. What induced colonists to come to America?
6. Under what flags did they come to America?
7. What trials and tribulations and dangers did they encounter in America?
8. What wars were fought by the colonists?
9. What was the Mayflower Compact? What principle of free civil government did it establish?
10. What Flags were flown on the Mayflower?
11. Describe the Andros flag.
12. Describe the Middlesex Three County Troop Flag.
13. Describe the Rattlesnake devices.
14. What characteristics of the colonists were symbolized by the rattlesnake?
15. What Rattlesnake emblem of the Revolutionary period is still in public use?
16. Describe the Bennington Flag.
17. Describe the Pulaski Banner.
18. Describe the Bon Homme Richard Flag. What disposition was made of it?
19. Describe the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop Flag. Where is it?
20. Describe the Eutaw Flag.
21. Describe the Rhode Island Flag.
22. Describe the Bunker Hill Flag.
23. Describe the Beaver Flag of New York.
24. Describe the Pine Tree Flags.
25. Describe a flag episode of John Paul Jones.
26. Describe the South Carolina Flag and Sergeant Jasper incident.

CHAPTER V

STARS AND STRIPES
STAR SPANGLED BANNER
STARS AND BARS

WASHINGTON FAMILY COAT OF ARMS
STARS AND STRIPES

The star is an ancient symbol of India, Persia and Egypt, representing Dominion, Power, Sovereignty. In the modern American sense it symbolizes lofty aspirations.

A star usually has six points as distinguished from a mullet of five points. In America it has become common to speak of a five-pointed star rather than of a mullet. The rays are straight lines rather than wavy lines as in estoile or etoile.

A mullet in heraldry is a star-shaped figure having sometimes five and sometimes six points. It represents the rowel of a spur, sometimes pierced, and usually of five points and often red in color, presumably from the blood of a horse, when used to control or increase its speed.

The heraldic star of Germany, France, Belgium, and may we add the United States, is five-pointed; that of England six-pointed. The Star of Bethlehem is five-pointed in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the birth of Christ.

A stripe is any lineal variation of color. A narrow piece attached to something of a different color; a long, narrow division of something of a different color from that of the ground. Stripes may be horizontal, and perpendicular or vertical.

A stripe or ribbon was used to distinguish General Officers of the Continental Army worn across the breast between the coat and waistcoat; for General Washington as Commander-in-Chief, a blue stripe; for a Major General, a purple stripe; for a Brigadier General, a pink stripe; for an Aide de Camp, a green stripe.

Just when our National Flag became popularly known as "The Stars and Stripes," a most appropriate and euphonious appellation,

is not known. That appellation was equally as appropriate in referring to the Coat of Arms of the Washington family, dating back to Sulgrave Manor, England, 1539, which is alluded to as "Stars and Stripes" in some of the early references. However, "Stars and Stripes" as used by Americans, is a purely American phrase descrip-

The ancestral home of the Washingtons—Sulgrave, England

tive of our National Flag and is without allusion to the Stars and Stripes of the Washington Family Coat of Arms.

The Washington Manor House, Sulgrave, England still in a fair state of preservation, was purchased in recent years by the members of the Sulgrave Institution, of Great Britain and the United States. It has been memorialized and more or less restored.

In addition to containing the original Stars and Stripes of the

Washington Coat of Arms, still discernible in the shield of one of the supporting columns of the stone portico at the entrance to the Manor House upon which it was carved about 1539, the Stars and Stripes of the U. S. A. is now displayed daily from a flag pole erected in 1924 through an endowment by Mr. Francis Treman King of New York.

The Coat of Arms of the Washington family not only contains three stars (mullets, five-pointed) and two stripes in juxtaposition but its crest contains a raven with wings outspread, which may have suggested the spread eagle of our National Coat of Arms and Great Seal of the United States, being symbolic of high ideals.

It seems improbable that General Washington was not consulted upon so important and far-reaching a subject as the design of the National Flag. His well known modesty and dignity, and that of his most intimate counselors, most of whom were well versed in heraldry, may reasonably account for a lack of official or private correspondence definitely disclosing the exact information or influence which dominated the origin and design of the National Flag. Such correspondence, however, may yet be discovered amongst private or official documents of the Revolutionary period.

As stated in Chapter I, the Resolve of the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777, establishing the National Flag, to-wit:— "*Resolved, That the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation,*" did indeed leave much to the inclination, ingenuity and imagination of future makers and users of the National Flag.

The clause "The Flag of the United States" by virtue of the enactments of June 14, 1777, January 13, 1794 and April 4, 1818, is the legal and official name or title of our National Flag. The clause "of America" often inserted after the words "United States" is not legal, official or essential.

The word "thirteen" is inserted in front of the words "United States" in many printings of the original Flag law, thus, "The Flag of the 'thirteen' United States." This error is traceable to a clerk, Thomson, who, on September 3, 1777, transcribed the Resolve from the Rough Journal of the Continental Congress to the Smooth Journal, when the Resolve was officially given to the newspapers, he, inadvertently, having inserted the word "thirteen."

Although it would seem easy to interpret the original Flag Law,

as relates to the thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, research discloses that various practices arose in making the stripes of the National Flag. Flags appeared with the stripes alternate white and red. Flags with as few as nine stripes and as many as eighteen stripes were in use up to 1818 and flags with varying numbers of stripes between these limits. Flags with stripes red, white and blue were displayed and flags with red and blue stripes and flags with red and yellow stripes.

The Flag Law prescribes that the stripes should alternate, red and white instead of white and red, (like in the Great Seal of the United States) because of the invisibility of a top and bottom stripe of white as compared to the sharp visibility of red stripes.

When Representative Wendover of New York was pleading in Congress in 1818 to amend the Flag Law of 1795 (15 stripes and 15 stars) a Flag of nine stripes and fifteen stars was floating over the Capitol Building and Flags of eighteen stripes and eighteen stars were floating over naval vessels and the Marine Barracks a short distance away at the Washington Navy Yard.

Cartoonists and illustrators of today are prone to distort and misrepresent the U. S. Flag and appear capable of most outrageous grotesque and inexcusable blunders in portraying it.

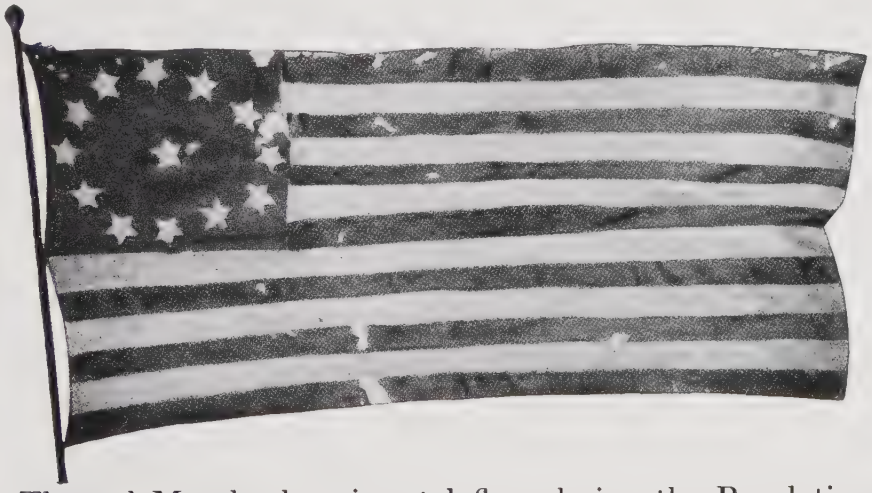
Various shades of blue have been used for the union of the Flag. Dark blue or midnight blue is the shade now universally used as affording the most effective setting for the 48 "stars, white, in a blue field forming a new constellation," i. e., a literal interpretation of the deep, dark blue of a clear midnight sky when the stars shine brightest and whitest.

The exact arrangement of the 13 stars in the union in the first Flags used appears to baffle present day historians of flag lore as it is not yet established historically when, where or by whom the first official Flag was made, what were its proportions, when and where it was displayed, or how the stars were arranged, or where it was used, or what became of it.

It appears, however, to have been in keeping with the spirit of the times, to retain as much of the design and heraldry of the mother flag as would appear dignified and acceptable to the three million English men and women who became citizens of the United States. They still loved their mother country as sincerely as they bitterly despised its tyrant ruler, King George III, who, ignoring the advice of able Britishers like Pitt and other leading men and

taxpayers in England, had rejected their liberty-inspired pleadings and resolutions for a Golden Rule opportunity to live and let live.

Under the attending circumstances and conditions and anticipating the benefits of a resumption of friendly commerce and relations with the mother country, it appears reasonable to believe that the original National Flag may have contained the 13 stars, white, on a blue field, arranged to simulate the fading away or passing out, so to speak, of the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew from the blue field of the canton of the Striped Union Flag but retained thereon in outline, by placing a star at center of the two Crosses at each of the eight extremities of these Crosses, and four stars midway between the center star and the terminals of the longer white saltire Cross of St. Andrew. This quincuncial arrangement of the 13 stars prevailed in the canton of the beautiful and heraldic Hope Flag of the Rhode Island Colony adopted in 1775.



The 3rd Maryland regimental flag, during the Revolutionary War, contained a rectangular Union or Canton, with 12 stars in a circle and one star in the center, representing Maryland. This flag is depicted in Trumbull's famous paintings "The Surrender of Burgoyne," and "The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," which has 12 stars in a rectangle and one star in the center, the original of which are in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

The four photos on following pages of Official Army Flags known during that period as "The Standard of the Eagle," are reproduced from "The Origin and Evolution of the United States Flag," by R. C. Ballard Thruston, by courtesy of the author and the National Order of the Sons of the American Revolution. These flags contain

Flag Carried by U. S. Army as National Colors 1791-1792
Now at U. S. M. A. West Point, New York

Flag Carried by U. S. Army as National Colors During War of 1812
Design is Painted. Now at U. S. M. A. West Point, New York
Lower—"The Standard of the Eagle"

FIRST FLAG USED BY U. S. ARMY AS NATIONAL COLORS 1787 OR 1789 TO 1791
NOW IN CHAPEL GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

FLAG CARRIED BY U. S. ARMY DURING WAR OF 1812-14. THE DESIGN IS EMBROIDERED
NOW AT U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK
OVER—"THE STANDARD OF THE EAGLE"

five, six and eight pointed stars and emphasize the necessity even at this late date for legally establishing the number of points in the stars of our National Flag.

Although Flags of today have five-pointed stars, as made from type Flag plans of the Navy Department and flag manufacturers by common agreement and are recognized as official Flags, the five-pointed star has not as yet been legalized either by act of Congress or an Executive Order.

In support of the arrangement of the 13 stars in a circle, as often depicted, was the propriety of avoiding jealousy or rivalry on the part of a particular state should the stars be arranged in form of a rectangle and priority given to any star as representing a particular state. That practice prevails today amongst some flag advocates who contend that the extreme right star in the last row of eight stars, as arranged today, represents the State of Arizona, the last or 48th State admitted to the Union, and that the first star in the first row represents Delaware, because Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution of the United States, a practice not founded on heraldry, and impracticable of application. The Flag was already several years old when the Constitution was ratified. No one has presumed to assign the individual stripes to the individual thirteen states.

The arrangement of stars in a circle also symbolizes the ancient Egyptian emblem of eternity and everlasting, enduring life represented by a snake swallowing its tail. In the circle arrangement no star is more conspicuous than any of the other 12 stars—no state having any priority over any other state, i. e., all states in the Union are of like responsibility, privilege and obligation. The Shield has 13 stripes alternate white and red, i. e., 7 white and 6 red stripes.

The prevailing practice of placing 13 stars in the chief of the Great Seal of the United States in various arrangements and disposition of the odd 13th star, is in no respect legal, official or countenanced by the Government or by heraldry. The chief of the original design of the Shield is plain blue as though made by 13 horizontal blue lines in total depth, one-third of the field. The chief of the Shield represents Congress, the legislative branch of the Government.

If the reader wishes to note the extreme flights of artistic and fantastic range possible between the sublime and the ridiculous, as relates to designs of the National Flag, he or she need but repair to a Memorial Hall or National Cemeteries and Museums or the

National Museum in Washington and there behold numerous grotesque interpretations in bronze, marble and oil of the United States Flag by so-called eminent artists, sculptors and architects.

The Flag Law of 1795, prescribing 15 stars and 15 stripes, like its predecessor of 1777, prescribes no official interpretation as to design, proportions, display, etc.

Drawings and illustrations of Flags of the period 1795-1818, show the 15 stars variously arranged to wit:

(a) A circle of 13 stars, the two additional stars being at upper and lower right hand corners of the Union, as viewed by the observer, the Union being in the upper left hand corner.
(b) A circle of 10 stars and an outer of five stars.
(c) Three rows of five stars each forming a rectangle.
(d) Four horizontal rows of four, four, three and four stars.
(e) Five rows of three stars each forming a rectangle.
(f) Five rows of three stars each with 2nd and 4th rows staggered.
(g) The 15 stars arranged to form a five-pointed star.
(h) The 15 stars arranged to form a six-pointed star.
(i) The 15 stars arranged to form the letters U. and S.

A commission, issued to General Washington as a Lieut. General in 1799, shows a Flag of 15 stripes and a circle of 14 stars, six-pointed, and one star in the center of the circle.

So many variations in design of the U. S. Flag were indulged in 1836 by American Merchant Marine as to prompt the Dutch Republic to inquire officially, through its Ambassador at Washington, "What is the United States Flag?"

The union of the Flag, without the thirteen stripes, is the Union Jack of the Navy. It is displayed from a staff at the bow of naval vessels and is of the proportions of the union of the Flag with which it is flown.

Please bear in mind that the stripes of the Flag are horizontal, (not perpendicular or vertical,) and that the stars are arranged in six *horizontal* rows of eight stars each, not eight perpendicular rows of six stars each. Avoid violation of these requirements by hanging Flags, unmounted, with stripes horizontal, not vertical.

The amended phraseology in the 1818 Flag Law prompts the author to maintain that it is incorrect, improper and entirely unnecessary to display the National Flag, unmounted, with stripes vertical or perpendicular, a method of display which has become common since the Spanish-American War. Such display of the Flag has developed two factions and practices of Flag usage. One

faction displays the Flag unmounted, as upon a wall, with the stripes vertical or perpendicular, the union of stars being in the upper left hand corner of the Flag as viewed by the observer, while the other faction displays the Flag with the stars in the upper right hand corner.

This controversy in Flag display became more pronounced following the publication of this National Flag Code, June, 1923, which requires that when the Flag is displayed with stripes vertical the stars should be in upper left hand corner as viewed by the observer. This usage is disputed by some, and supported by others, both factions basing their reasons upon rules of heraldry. The author, although a member of the Executive Committee of the

A Cavalry guidon of the Civil War contained 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and a rectangular union of light blue with thirty-four five-pointed gold stars

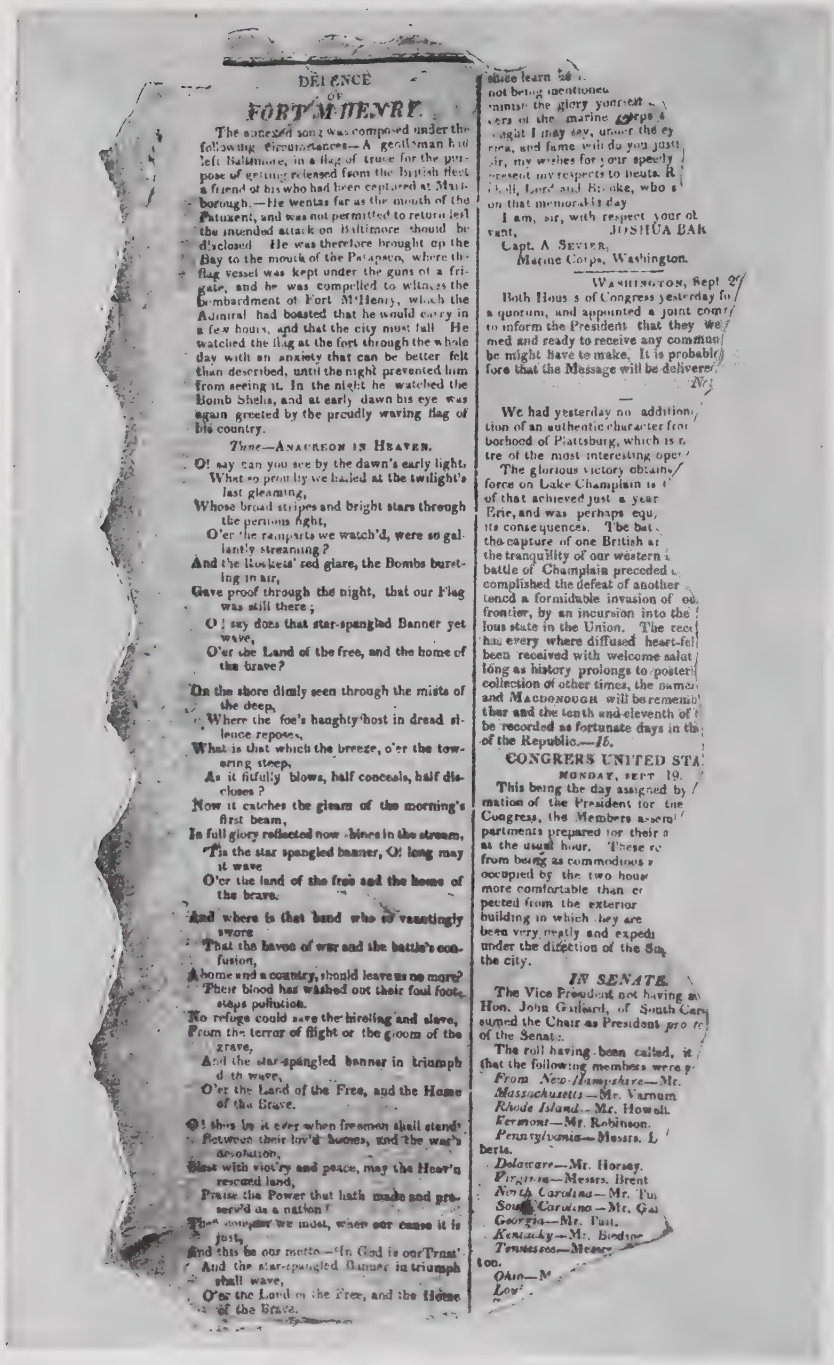
National Flag Conference now maintains that the Flag should be displayed preferably from a staff or, if displayed unmounted, then only with stripes horizontal. It is suggested that this controversy be terminated amicably to all factions by a literal interpretation of the present Flag Law, (1818) establishing the stripes of the National Flag to be *horizontal* (not perpendicular or vertical). The Flag, if displayed unmounted with stripes vertical, is not in itself a legal, official U. S. Flag since it is then a Flag of 13 stripes, perpendicular, alternate red and white with a union of 48 stars, white, in a blue field, being 8 rows of 6 stars each. If it is desired to display a U. S. Flag with vertical stripes the Revenue Cutter Flag of 1799 should be used. The sixteen perpendicular striped Revenue Cutter Flag was familiar to Congress in 1818 and, undoubtedly, influenced insertion of the word "horizontal" into the National Flag Law enacted that year. Limiting stripes to thirteen is no offense to the additional states admitted. A stripe for each state would destroy the beauty and symmetry of Flag design.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Francis Scott Key, a lawyer of Frederick City, Md., upon learning that his intimate friend, Dr. William Beanes, a physician of Marlborough, Md., had been captured by the British and was held a prisoner aboard a British War Ship, applied to President Madison for permission to visit the British Naval Commander under a flag of truce to negotiate an exchange of prisoners whereby Dr. Beanes would be released. Accompanied by John Skinner, a Federal official authorized to arrange exchange of prisoners, he went

THE ORIGINAL OF KEY'S POEM THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

on a U. S. vessel to the British Fleet. He was successful in his mission but as a British attack was impending upon Fort McHenry he and Dr. Beanes were detained as prisoners aboard a British War vessel in order that warning might not be given of the attack. Key's stanzas, conceived during the bombardment, are not universally recognized as our National Anthem although no official National Anthem has been adopted. The War Department and Navy Department and The National Flag Conference formally recognize the Star Spangled Banner as The National Anthem and the musical air of Anacreon in Heaven as the National Air. Anacreon was a Greek poet of the 6th Century B. C.



DEFIANCE
OF
FORT M'HENRY.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances—A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough.—He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Tune—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the Rockets' red glare, the Bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night, that our Flag was still there;
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,
'Tis the star spangled banner, O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country, should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes, and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust"
And the star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.

[illegible] learn [illegible]
not being mentioned
minute the glory yourself
vers of the marine Corps
ought I may say, under the ey
rics, and fame will do you just
sir, my wishes for your speedy
present my respects to Lieuts. R
Gall, Lord and Brooke, who s
on that memorable day
I am, sir, with respect your ob
vant, JOSHUA BAR
Capt. A SEVIER.
Marine Corps, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept 2
Both Hous s of Congress yesterday fo
a quorum, and appointed a joint comm
to inform the President that they we
med and ready to receive any commun
be might have to make. It is probabl
fore that the Message will be delivere
N

We had yesterday no addition
tion of an authentic character fro
borhood of Plattsburg, which is n
tre of the most interesting ope
The glorious victory obtain
force on Lake Champlain is t
of that achieved just a year
Erie, and was perhaps equ
its consequences. The bat
the capture of one British ar
the tranquility of our western
battle of Champlain preceded
complished the defeat of another
tened a formidable invasion of ou
frontier, by an incursion into the
lous state in the Union. The rece
has every where diffused heart-fel
been received with welcome salut
long as history prolongs to poster
collection of other times, the name
and MACDONOUGH will be remembe
ther and the tenth and eleventh of
be recorded as fortunate days in th
of the Republic.—*Ib.*

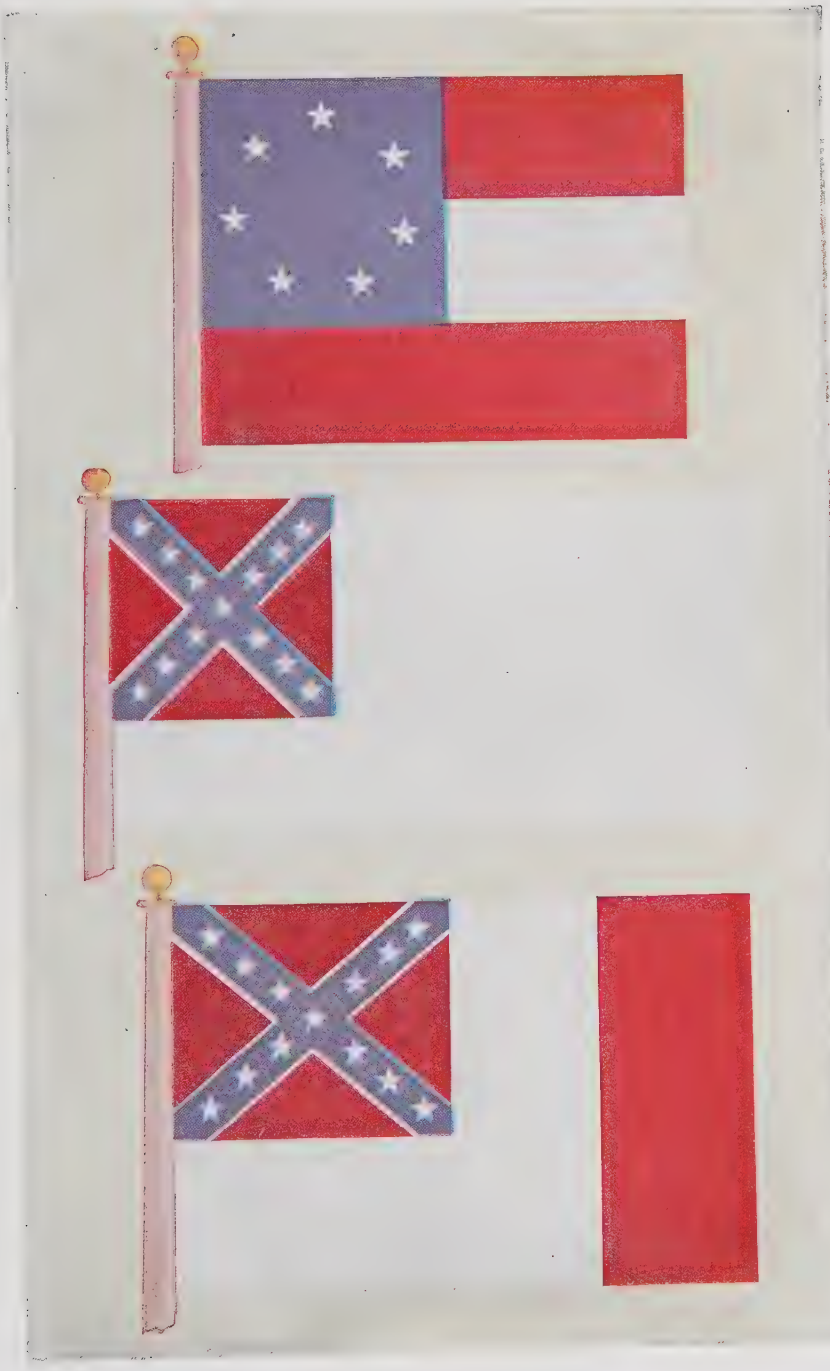
CONGRESS UNITED STA
MONDAY, SEPT 19.
This being the day assigned by
mation of the President for the
Congress, the Members assem
partments prepared for their a
at the usual hour. These re
from being as commodious a
occupied by the two hous
more comfortable than e
pected from the exterior
building in which they are
been very neatly and expedi
under the direction of the Su
the city.

IN SENATE.
The Vice President not having a
Hon. John Gaillard, of South Car
sumed the Chair as President *pro te*
of the Senate.
The roll having been called, it
that the following members were p
From New-Hampshire—Mr.
Massachusetts—Mr. Varnum
Rhode Island—Mr. Howell.
Vermont—Mr. Robinson.
Pennsylvania—Messrs. L
berts.
Delaware—Mr. Horsey.
Virginia—Messrs. Brent
North Carolina—Mr. Tu
South Carolina—Mr. Ga
Georgia—Mr. Pau
Kentucky—Mr. Bledso
Tennessee—Messrs
loo.
Ohio—M
Lou

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

(Reproduction, the Baltimore American, September 21, 1814)

Courtesy of the Education Department, State of New York,
From "The American Flag"



THE STARS AND BARS

Courtesy of the Education Department, State of New York,
From "The American Flag"

THE STARS AND BARS

The official flags, established by the Confederate States for use during the Civil War, contained, as might be expected, the colors red, white and blue, and Stars and Stripes. Naturally, this flag was not called the Stars and Stripes. It partook of the more euphonious appellation, Stars and Bars.

The first Confederate Flag was adopted March 4, 1861, consisting of three stripes, alternate red and white, of equal width and a square canton of blue with seven stars, white five-pointed, in a circle, being one star for each state then in secession.

In September 1861, the Confederate Army, represented by Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Smith, adopted what became known as the Southern Cross or Confederate Battle Flag, but the flag was never legalized by the Confederate Congress.

That flag was a square field of red with a saltire cross of blue with thirteen white five-pointed stars on the arms of the cross. General Beauregard had observed at the Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, that it was difficult to distinguish between the Stars and Stripes of the Union Army and the Stars and Bars of the Confederate Army. Many persons in both armies had firmly believed that each side had used as a stratagem the flag of his opponent.

The famous "rebel yell" originated when the first presentation of the Battle flags were made at Centerville, Va. "The Colonels of the regiments dismounted, marched to the front and stood in line twenty paces before General Beauregard and Staff. The General presented the flags, with a few martial words, to the Colonels who were expected to respond briefly. This raised a shout, or rather a yell, which, from its frequency, soon after became well known to both sides as the "rebel yell."

The adoption of the Southern Cross as a Battle flag, the objection to the Stars and Bars, and an objection raised to the Southern Cross that it could not be used reversed in naval service as a signal of distress, prompted the formal adoption by the Confederate Congress in April, 1863, of a new design of flag; being a white field, twice as long as its width, with the Battle flag as a canton in form of a square of two-thirds of the width of the flag, the thirteen stars remaining, although there were only eleven Confederate states. The stars were officially designated as five-pointed stars in all of the Confederate flags.

This modified flag also became objectionable as being difficult to distinguish from a white flag of truce, the red and blue canton was readily concealed when the flag hung lifeless about the staff and the white field became easily soiled. These objections were remedied by another Act of the Confederate Congress, March 4, 1865, making the outer half of the fly beyond the canton a red vertical stripe.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What ancient countries first symbolized the star?
2. What does the star symbolize?
3. What is the heraldic star of Germany? of France? of Belgium? of England? of the United States?
4. How many points to the star of Bethlehem?
5. What is a star, a mullet, a stripe?
6. What was the stripe used to denote generals of the Continental Army and Aide de Camps?
7. To what place and date are Stars and Stripes traced in the Coat of Arms of Washington's ancestors?
8. What other notable symbol appears in the Washington Coat of Arms?
9. To what characteristic of George Washington may be attributed the lack of definite data concerning the origin of the Stars and Stripes?
10. What is the legal and official name or title of the National Flag?
11. Should the words "of America" be used after the words "The Flag of the United States" in speaking of the National Flag? Why not?
12. Should "thirteen" be used before "United States" in the original Flag Law? Why not?
13. What practices were indulged in the early period as to the number of stripes in the Flag?
14. What variations in the number of stripes actually prevailed in flags at the Capitol when Representative Wendover was pleading for the modification of the Flag Law in 1818?
15. Why are the stripes alternate red and white instead of white and red?
16. What is the proper shade of blue in the Flag? Has this shade of blue been legalized?
17. Discuss the prevailing arrangement of the stars in the flags of the Revolutionary War period.
18. Why are we inclined to believe the 13 stars were arranged in a circle?
19. How were the stars arranged in the Flag of the 1st Maryland regiment?
20. How many stars should there be on the Chief of the Great Seal of the United States?
21. Where may be found grotesque portrayals of the U. S. Flag?
22. How were the stars finally arranged in the Flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes, 1795-1818?
23. When and why did a European country officially inquire "What is the Flag of the United States?"
24. Why should the Flag be not hung unmounted with stripes vertical?
25. How has the Sulgrave Society of the United States memorialized the Washington family?
26. Through whose endowment is the Stars and Stripes now displayed daily at Sulgrave Manor?
27. How did the number of points of the star vary in the official flags, army flags and colors during the first quarter century of national life? In the Standard of the Eagle?
28. Describe the flags of the Confederate States during the Civil War.
29. Narrate the story of the Star Spangled Banner.

From Avery's History of the United States and Its People

Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown

(Close facsimile of the original picture painted by John Trumbull in 1787)

CHAPTER VI

MAKING A FLAG IN THE HOME OR SCHOOL

Although U. S. Flags can be purchased more cheaply than they can be made in the home or in the school, it is, nevertheless, a most impressive, patriotic exercise and an excellent lesson in manual training to make at least one Flag to which the members of a household or the pupils of a school can point to with patriotic pride and fervor as "Our Flag" or "My Flag," literally speaking.

The Department of Education of New York encourages in its public school curriculum the making of a U. S. Flag in the school.

The making of a Flag in the home or school brings new patriotic thrills and joy through the possession and display of that Flag. It definitely fixes, in the minds of the makers, the design and heraldic significance of the Flag, the correct proportions of the Flag, the importance of proper care and preservation of the Flag and its significance and characteristics as the symbol of Liberty, Freedom, Justice and Humanity.

Silk cloth is the most expensive, cotton cloth the least expensive, while woolen bunting is the most economical and durable material for the making of a Flag which is to be displayed in the open. All woolen bunting used in making Flags in America was of English manufacture until 1866, when Congress enacted a 40% protective tariff on imported woolens making it possible for the woolen mills in the United States to compete with the woolen mills of England.

General Benjamin F. Butler, President of the United States Bunting Co., Lowell, Mass., presented to the U. S. Senate, February 23, 1866, the first American made woolen bunting Flag. It was 12 x 21 feet in size and was hoisted over the Senate wing of the Capitol the following morning.

Planning the Flag requires study of the diagrams of Flag proportions and the table of Dimensions of stars, pages 92-93. This study, coupled with the ingenuity and resourcefulness of pupils and teacher, will assure the making of a Flag of any desired size. The Army size, No. 8, is suggested as suitable dimensions for making a Flag in a school, and Navy size, No. 10, in the home.

A first consideration should be the size of the Flag desired, based upon the funds available for materials, upon the use to which

the Flag is to be put and the place or space in which it is to be displayed. If the Flag is to be flown from a flag pole in front of, or upon, the school house or in the yard of a home, the length of the Flag should be about one-third the height of the flag pole from which it will be flown.

When the length of your Flag is determined, the hoist or width, which is the basis of proportions, as 1, in the tables, can be readily determined by dividing the length by 1.9. The other measurements can then readily be obtained from the table.

Do not display a large Flag from a short flag pole or vice versa. Make the Flag pole and the Flag of proportions suitable to the occasion for which the Flag, when finished, will serve with artistic and architectural effect. A pattern made from paper will afford a better idea of the size contemplated and aid in estimating the materials.

The seams should be especially well sewn with stout thread, and should be reinforced if the Flag is to be used in the open.

The stitching should be from point to point of the stars through the center as in diagram A7, page 93.

In seaming the blue field or union to the stripes of the flag seam across the flag first and then along the length of the flag in one seam. Stitch hem of flag with three rows of stitching and the canvass of the hoist with two rows.

Two small harness rings serve admirably for the grommets to which the halyard is engaged when hoisting the flag. These rings can be laid on the canvas hoist an inch or two from the ends and marked for the inside of the ring or circle as in diagram. Then cut the cloth from center of circle in four or five places to be turned back on the ring and button holed over with strong linen thread. The work of making the flag can be divided into groups—one for the stripes, one for basting the stars, one for overcasting the edges of the stars and one for cutting out the stars, etc.

Flag bunting is one yard wide. Pupils should then find the number of stripes of red and white which can be cut from one or more widths of cloth allowing one-half inch for seams. The ends and the outside red stripes should be protected by a half-inch hem sewed three or four times. When the flag begins to fray out, the edge should be trimmed, and another hem made. This practice is repeated until the length of the flag is reduced to 1.5 times its width without adversely affecting display. Stars should be cut for each

side of the Union, the flag being considered transparent, or alike on both sides. The front side of the flag is the side from which the hem at the fly is turned back, the stars being in upper left corner as viewed by the observer, the stripes being horizontal.

Complete the quantity of blue needed for the union, then the quantity of white muslin for the 96 stars. Reinforce the corners of the hoist where the rings or grommets are placed.

In making the flag the two pieces where the rings or grommets are placed should be stitched down first. Make seams as narrow as possible and carefully baste and stitch on a sewing machine. The blue field can be divided up into sections and marked out by stretching a chalked cord at opposite division points and snapping it down on the cloth.

To mark the center of stars make a pattern of one section or oblong and punch a hole in the center. Lay pattern on each section of cloth and chalk the center. Overcast each star with a shallow stitch before sewing it to the field. Baste star to one side of field then on the obverse side and then stitch to the blue field, one point of the star being at the top.

The Navy type plan is followed for manufacture of Flags and Ensigns for the Army and Navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot of the Army, and under contract by Flag manufacturers. It is understood that a change of these proportions effective July 4, 1926, is under consideration to conform to proportions adopted May 15, 1924, at Washington, D. C., by a Committee of Flag manufacturers and Government representatives. The change proposed is for a modular proportion of 13 to 21, instead of the decimal proportions 1 to 1.9. This will reduce the length of the Flag to 1.615 times its width. This change of proportions is primarily the result of the experiments conducted by the Fine Arts Commission of Washington, D. C., in 1923, by flying flags of various proportions from flag poles of varying heights at Arlington, Virginia, in varying wind velocities, to determine the best proportions of a flag from the standpoint of appearance, durability and economy.

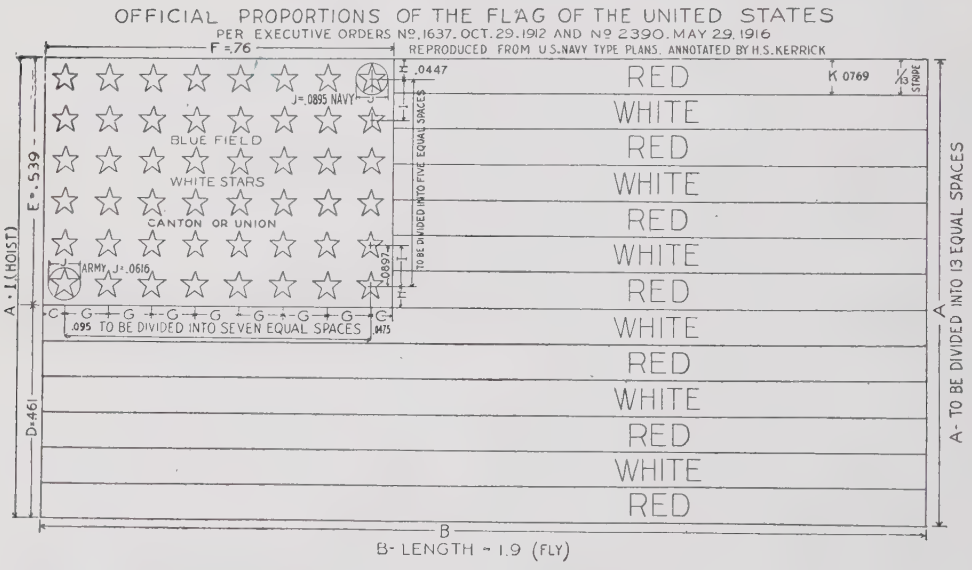
The following diagrams of Flag proportions and for making five-pointed stars and grommets will, coupled with the ingenuity and talent of pupils and teacher or mother, serve for making, in the school, or home a beautiful and *PRICELESS* Flag and Heritage.

MAKING STARS

Method A. Take a square or rectangular piece of thin paper (or thin cloth) a little larger than the dimensions shown in Column J of the size flag determined upon. Mark and cut out a circle of J dimensions. Fold once forming a semi-circle. Now fold again to a quarter-circle or quadrant to establish the center of the star. Open to semi-circle and fold on the center into five equal arcs of 36° each (one-fifth of 180°). Then from the center, one-third of the radius on the closed edge, with one clip of the scissors, cut diagonally to the open edges of cir-

FLAG DIMENSIONS IN FEET (′), INCHES (″), AND FRACTIONS OF INCHES. APPROXIMATELY.
FLAG SIZES—ARMY No. 1, 5, 8. NAVY No. 9, 10

	SIZE	A=1	B=1.9	C=0.0475	D=0.4615	E=0.5384	F=0.76	G=0.095	H=0.0447	I=0.0447	J=0.0616	K=0.0769
ARMY	1	20′- 0″	38′-0″	11 3/8″	9′-2 3/4″	10′-9 1/4″	15′-2 3/8″	1′-10 15/16″	10 3/4″	1′- 9 5/16″	1′-2 3/4″	1′-6 7/16″
	5	10′- 0″	19′-0″	5 11/16″	4′-7 3/8″	5′-4 5/8″	7′-7 3/16″	11 3/8″	5 3/8″	10 3/4″	7 3/8″	9 1/4″
	8	5′- 0″	9′-6″	2 7/8″	2′-3 11/16″	2′- 8 5/16″	3′-9 5/8″	5 11/16″	2 11/16″	5 3/8″	3 11/16″	4 5/8″
NAVY	9	3′- 6 1/2″	5′-6 1/8″	2″	1′-7 1/2″	1′-10 3/4″	2′-8 1/16″	4″	1 7/8″	3 13/16″	3 1/4″ -J=0.0895-	3 1/4″
	10	2′-10 5/16″	4′-6 1/16″	1 5/8″	1′-4 1/16″	1′- 6 3/4″	2′-2 7/16″	3 5/16″	1 5/16″	3 1/8″	2 1/2″	2 11/16″

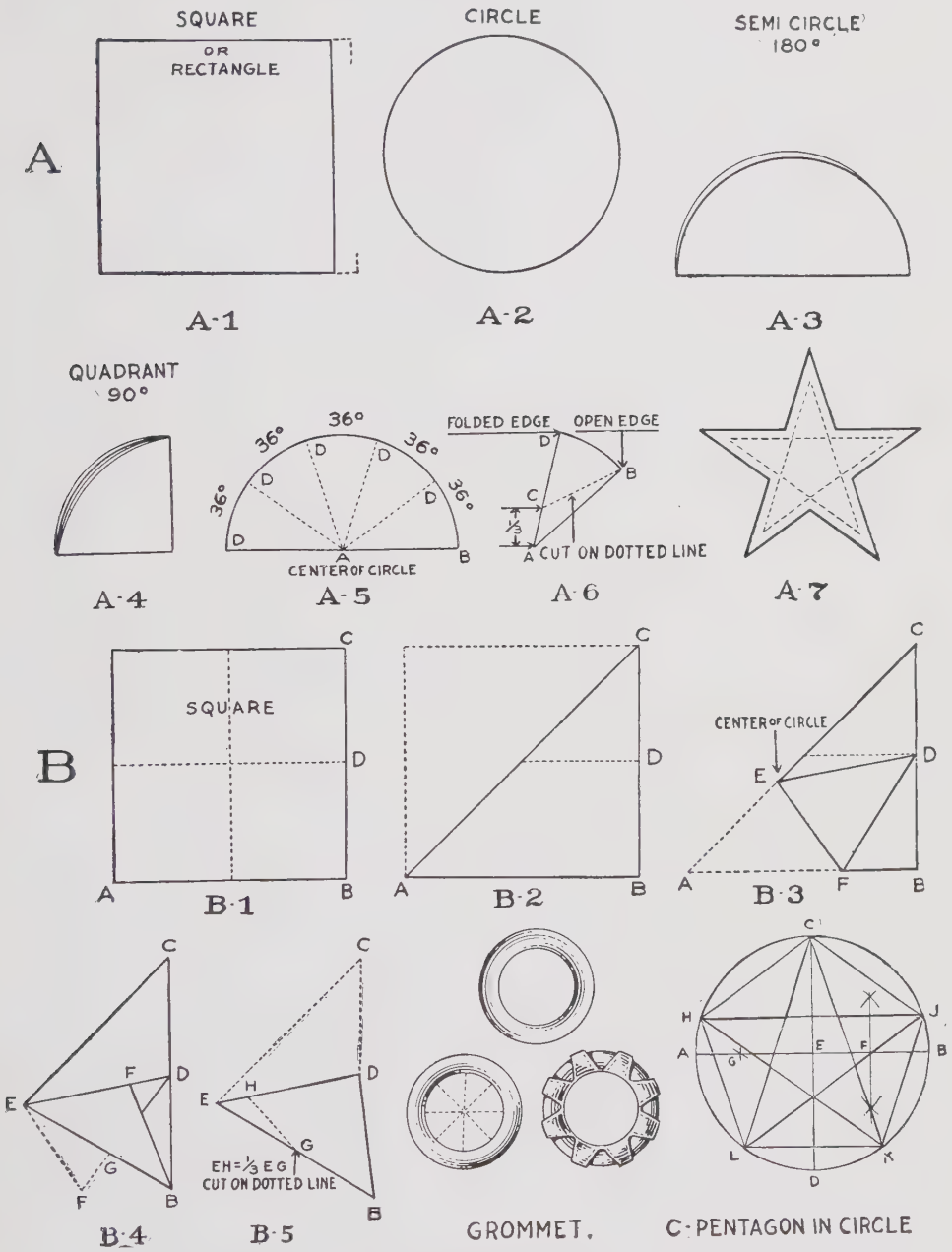


cumference of circle. Open the triangular portion cut off and you will have a five-pointed star. The other portion may serve as a pattern from which a five-pointed star can be painted.

For a six-, seven-, eight-, or nine-pointed star, divide the semi-circle into six, seven, eight or nine equal arcs of 30°, 25-5/7°, 22½°, and 20° respectively and cut as before.

If it is desired to make a five-pointed Star of Bethlehem at Christmas time, a pattern for a five-pointed star can readily be made in the above manner.

Method B can now be readily followed from the diagram as another method of making a five-pointed star.



Method C. For advanced pupils, the making of a pattern for the five-pointed star offers an excellent practical use of the geometrical formula of inscribing a pentagon within a circle. as follows;

Inscribe on paper, a circle of diameter J for the size of flag desired. Draw

horizontal diameter AB and perpendicular diameter CD. Bisect EB for point F. Transcribe an arc from F with radius FC cutting AB at G. Transcribe an arc from C with radius CG cutting circumference of circle at points H and J. Transcribe an arc from H and an arc from J with GC radius, cutting circumference at L and K respectively. Connect the five points on circumference making pentagon C H L K J C. Connect points C and L, C and K, H and K, H and J, L and J. Cut away portion of circle exterior to the five points and you have a symmetrical five-pointed star.

In studying the table of dimensions it may be of interest to advanced students to note that,

A = 1, = Width of flag or hoist; B = 1.9 x A; C = 1/20 of B, C = 1/16 of F; D = 6/13 of A; E = 7/13 of A; D + E = A; F = .76 of A; G = ½, C or 1/8 of F; H = 1/12 of E or ½ I; I = 1/6 E or 7/6 of K; K = 1/13 A. The dimension J in the Army Flags size 1, 5 and 8, is the horizontal distance between the two contiguous points of a star. It is less than the diameter of the circle with a radius from center of stars to a point. The dimension J of the Navy size Flag, Nos. 9 and 10, is the diameter of the circle of that radius, it having been changed to conform to manufacturer's measurements.

QUESTIONNAIRE

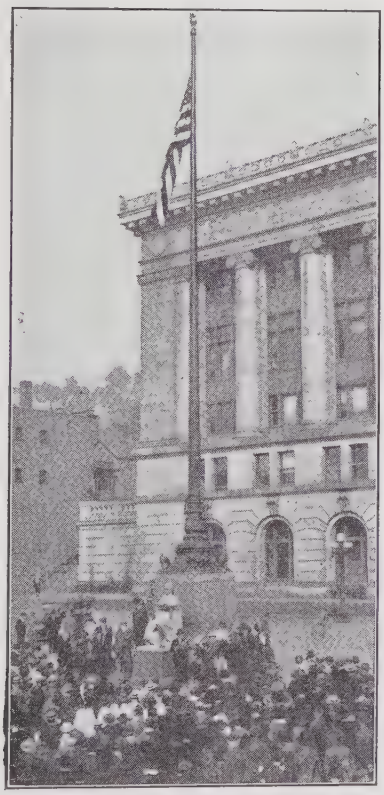
1. Why should at least one U. S. Flag be made in every home or school?
2. What state encourages the making of a Flag in the school room? Why doesn't your state?
3. Discuss the merits of silk, wool and cotton cloth as suitable material for Flag making.
4. What are the principal items requiring consideration in making a Flag?
5. How long should the Flag be?
6. Discuss Flag proportions or measurements.
7. Discuss the stitching and seaming.
8. How wide is Flag bunting?
9. Why do some Flags have 48 stars and others 96 stars?
10. How can the grommets be made?
11. What are the principal elements of a Flag and what is the standard of measurement and formula for determining the length of the different elements?
12. For how many years was the United States depending entirely upon foreign-made woolen bunting?
13. What brought about the manufacture of woolen bunting in the United States?
14. What patriotic use was made of the first woolen bunting manufactured in the United States?
15. Describe that historic event.
16. What three methods are given for making a five-pointed star? Can you make each, without aid of diagram?
17. How can six-, seven-, eight- and nine-pointed stars be made with one snip of the scissors?
18. How does the price of Flags made in the home or school compare with the store price of Flags?
19. What is the source of the official type Flag plan?
20. What are the proportions of Army Flag No. 8; of Navy size No. 10?
21. When are YOU going to make YOUR Flag?

CHAPTER VII

DISPLAYING THE NATIONAL FLAG

Displaying flags in the open from flag poles has reached a point where craftsmen and manufacturers, bent on the production and distribution of superior flags and flag poles, have called to their aid the arts and sciences in solving some of the complex problems involved as to materials, design, durability, safety, appearances, erection, upkeep and ultimate economy.

Even today, after the manufacture of and the use of flags and flag poles has reached a scale corresponding to development and progress along other lines, there remains at least two phases of flag display which baffle the flag maker and flag pole maker—(1) no positive method has yet been devolved to prevent the fraying of flags at the end (fly) when exposed to the elements, and (2) no positive method has yet been perfected to prevent the flag from draping itself about the flag pole as influenced by the wind and weather.



An Excellent Example of Artistic Flag Pole and Base Upon a Granite Block With Statue Adorning Grounds of a Public Building.

It is still common to improvise flag poles from available material without due consideration being given to the factors that should control, as enumerated above. A tragic experience in 1923 whereby an Illinois High School boy, who while attempting a prank involving the climbing to the top of a 50-foot, old, wooden flag pole which, unfortunately, broke from the strain when the boy was about 40 feet above the ground, resulting in his death from the fall, serves a timely warning of the importance of the safety factor and durability in flag pole construction. Scientific flag pole construction is only a generation old. The oldest steel flag pole in America now standing is thought

to be a flag pole on an office building in Broad Street New York City, erected about twenty-two years ago, and which is in perfect state of preservation. Much progress has been made in the meantime toward the development of flag poles along scientific lines in keeping with modern building construction.

The impracticability of erecting flag poles of excessive height was demonstrated by the erection of a 218-foot, tubular steel flag staff in Swope Park, Kansas City, Missouri. This flag pole was designed for displaying a 30 x 50 foot U. S. Flag. When it was completed and ready for dedication two powerful men were unable to hoist the flag over halfway to the top in a 25-mile gale of wind because of the great stress or pull exerted on the halyards by this enormous spread of bunting to the breeze. A lesser wind failed to blow out the larger flag. A comparatively small flag was finally substituted and hoisted to the top but the spectacular effect was very disappointing.

The Fine Arts Commission of Washington D. C., in May, 1923, following a series of experimental flying of flags of different proportions in varying wind velocities from flag poles of varying heights at Arlington, Va., concluded that the most artistic effect in displaying flags is secured when the length of the flag is 1.67 times its width. This length is 12% shorter than the length prescribed by the Executive Order of President Taft, 1912, and President Wilson, 1916, and as observed by the Army and Navy, and other Depart ments of the Government.

A century and a half ago the length of the Marine Flag was 1¼ times its width as most suitable for display on sailing vessels. The increased speed of steam-driven vessels prompted increasing length of the flag to 1½ times its width. Still later, with the greatly increased speed of modern warships and ocean greyhounds causing excessive strain and wear and tear on flags, the length was increased to 1.9 times its width, this length flag being more economical by reason of permitting of hemming two or three times as the flag frays out, before losing its artistic effect. Such a flag presents a better appearance for a longer period of wear than a flag with the shorter length of fly. The longer flag of today, with reduction of rectangular displacement due to the furling of the flag in the breeze approximates to the eye the ancient Grecian rectangular whose length is 1.63 times its width.

The wooden flag pole is doomed except in communities readily

accessible to timber suitable for such use. Even then the factors of economy merit little consideration in comparison with the factors of safety and durability of the superior steel tubing flag poles. Transportation by rail of a single spar of large proportions, or even two or three spars in one shipment, is prohibitive as three flat cars are necessary with the minimum freight charge for each car. Spars suitable for flag staffs that are floated in rafts to seaports, or inland from the sea, become watersoaked and require drying by kiln or sun bath processes which require considerable time thus materially adding to the cost. Wooden flag poles crack, warp, check and

A well-designed flag pole for a park, a Country Club or a boulevard, The Flag being flown is about one-third the proper proportions for that height of pole.

splinter before and after erection and continually gather soot, dust and other pollution floating in the air. A new flag soon soils and tears as nature and the elements drape it or whip it around or against the wooden flag pole. Wooden poles inserted in roofs of buildings do not retain water tight joints and, consequently, roof leaks and damage results. Wooden poles set in the ground soon rot or decay through chemical reaction at the base and interior. Wooden poles succumb to lightning and, in falling, may cause property

damage many times greater than the cost of a steel pole, and, in some instances, have caused loss of life. Wooden flag poles, unless painted annually at considerable expense, soon become so filthy and unsightly as to really constitute a desecration of the flag displayed therefrom.

Latticed angle iron towers have been tried out as a substitute for wooden and steel poles but with questionable results. A latticed flag tower also violates the established sentiments as to appearance and its upper portions are so inaccessible as to continually mar the lower portions through rust stains. The durability of latticed tower poles is also questionable, the only apparent advantage being a possible lower first cost.

A steel tube of the fishing pole variety, or the more modern steel shaft now popular in golf sticks, at once suggested itself as the ideal flag pole and is rapidly superseding all other types. The electric trolley line pole of tubular steel has pointed the way to a final solution of flag pole construction together with the shrunk-on process developed in the modern built-up Artillery gun. Experiments along this line since 1900 have already eliminated several types of joints as unsatisfactory and evolved the present day swaged, telescoped, shrunk joint as applied to the built-up and jointed flag staffs from sections with maximum of 20-22 ft. lengths acceptable by railroads for shipment at ordinary less than carload freight rates to any point reached by railroad. Longer lengths can be transported by steamship or motor truck.

Lead filling for joints, bolts and screws and ordinary commercial steel tubing have given way to the superior joint, secured by heating and shrinking-on process leaving an airtight, watertight joint stronger than the single thickness of either section.

The likewise important problem of developing a non-rusting, non-corroding outer surface, not requiring paint, is also nearing solution.

The ultimate life of the modern tubular steel flag pole, with its reinforced base collar (shrunk on by a 60-ton hydraulic swaging press) and extending above and below the ground or concrete base, is not yet known and will not be known for another generation or two or three. Much credit is due *Mr. M. Vintschger pioneer in this interesting field, he having personally designed over 17,000 steel flag poles.

*Pole and Tube Works, Newark, N. J.

It is the ambition and determination of flag pole makers to construct and erect flag poles as imperishable as the modern concrete and structural steel sky scraper.

Another interesting and important development of flag pole construction answers the unique query—Where should be the weakest point of a flag pole in case an undue strain or accidental overload be placed upon it? The author has put this question to many Construction Engineers, but seldom receiving the correct answer. Manifestly the weakest point of a flag pole should not be near the top nor near the bottom, although, at first thought, you will probably give one or the other as your answer. But, on second thought, you will agree that the weakest point should be in the approximate

A Well-proportioned Tubular Steel Flag Pole and Flag for a Residence.

Note That Length of Flag is about One-third the Height of the Pole.

center of its length. This will permit the pole (if accidentally overloaded or stressed) to be bent off at or near its middle point, the top or peak coming to rest near the base. If broken off at the base the attending danger or damage to property and persons may be very great. If broken at an upper section near the peak it might be carried a considerable distance doing damage to property and injury to persons or animals.

Since a superior, tubular steel flag pole, with freight and cost of erection, involves considerable expense, this feature should merit profound consideration in connection with the size of flag to be

displayed. To secure best effect and appearance a flag pole, in height above the ground, should be three or four times the length of the flag to be displayed. About 10% of the flag pole should be imbedded in concrete or in the ground. Upon a building or tower the height of flag pole should be 1½ to 2 times the length of the flag, i. e., sufficiently high or protruding to permit the flag to be flown at half staff, i. e., one width of flag removed from peak or halfway down the upper section of the flag staff, without whipping against roof, guy wires, walls, or railings. Wind vanes, eagles, or other pointed ornamentation should not adorn the peak of a flag pole, thus affording sharp points on which the flag may be caught or torn in a storm of high winds. Electric lights, electric signs or any form of commercial advertising should not be fastened to a flag pole.

To minimize draping and wrapping, or the clinging of a flag about the flag pole due to wind and weather, a truck has been developed which revolves about a centrally attached spindle at the peak of the pole with the apparent but nevertheless inexplicable result of vastly reducing the number of flag wrappings. A scientific explanation of the phenomenon of flag wrapping about the flag pole is still being sought. Of course, the higher the flag pole, the stronger the wind and the greater the strain on the halyards and the wear and tear on the fabric of the flag. The cost of flag poles and the wear and tear of the flag increases out of proportion as the height of pole increases and, probably, in ratio of three to one. For instance, the cost of a 50-foot flag pole, and the proper display of flags therefrom, will be approximately three times that of a 25-foot pole with proper flag display.

Manila hemp rope (American brand, ⅜″ diameter, 6 or 7 twists to the foot) makes the most satisfactory and economical halyard. Manila rope (new) can be spliced on to an old halyard and be reaved into place without climbing the pole. Braided cotton halyard will not permit splicing. It costs about three times more than Manila rope and gives only about 50% greater durability. Metallic halyards are very expensive and otherwise objectionable. They whip off the painting and are noisy. They fray out from whipping the pole, making it dangerous to the hands of the man who hoists the flag.

Only bright, joyous flags should ever be displayed on any occasion anywhere. Flags can be kept bright and joyous if care

is exercised when raising and lowering the flag, and by exposing it to the elements only in the daytime and in clear weather, from a modern, tubular steel pole with revolving truck.

The practice has become almost universal of displaying flags only on National and State Holidays and special occasions. It is customary to display flags from State Houses when the legislature is in session, one flag staff representing the House of Representatives and one the Senate. In the Army and Navy, at Forts, Stations, Camps, on Warships, etc., the flag (storm flag size) is displayed daily, being raised and lowered with ceremonies at reveille and retreat.

MASSED FORMATION FOR DISPLAYING THE NATIONAL FLAG IN PARADES IS BECOMING POPULAR. ONE SALUTE IS SUFFICIENT FOR FLAGS OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS (EN MASSE). NOTE THE SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM AND THE CIVILIANS IN RIGHT FOREGROUND WITH HATS REMOVED SALUTING THE FLAG.

There is no objection to display of flags daily, providing a bright, joyous flag is flown. There is objection to displaying flags after sun-down and at night time except on purely patriotic occasions or during battle on land or sea.

Upon one building only should the U. S. Flag be continually displayed day and night, the east and west wings of the Capitol at Washington. This building represents the seat of Government, of the United States upon some portion of which the sun is always shining and, therefore, at some one location (the Capitol) the National Flag should be always flying night and day. This practice of dis-

playing the flag day and night prevailed prior to and during the World War, but was discontinued in 1919. The Flag is displayed at the White House only in the daytime when the President is in Washington. It has become an unwritten law that when the President of the United States appears in a theater, his box is draped with the American Flag, it being considered impracticable to display a Flag therein from a staff. This practice is an exception to the rule that the Flag should never be draped. The President's Flag, or colors, is displayed when the President formally takes command of the Army and Navy as Commander-in-Chief, or when he officially inspects troops in the field at Army posts or stations, and aboard warships of the Navy or at Naval stations, or when he is aboard the President's Yacht, the U. S. S. Mayflower.

Land Warfare

Because troops march away to war or camp with standards and colors flying the belief is common that the National Flag is carried into battle. This has been true in some wars, notably the Civil War and the Mexican War.

This practice was not common in the Spanish-American War nor was it indulged in during the World War. It was customary in the World War for Division Commanders to issue orders requiring the Flags and Standards be not taken into the Zone of the Advance. Trench warfare was not conducive to the display or use of the National colors by front line troops. Raiding parties into "No Man's Land" and beyond were made mostly at night time or early dawn. Flags would have been an incumbrance.

Naval Warfare

In Naval warfare it is required aboard U. S. Naval ships that the battle ensigns be mastheaded upon signal "Clear the Ship for Action." Under no circumstances is a Naval action to commence or a Naval engagement fought without the display of the National Flag.

If an enemy ship strikes her colors in battle, it is an indication of surrender. The Commanding Officer of the U. S. Man of War to whom she struck her colors is required to continue the action against other ships of the enemy. A prize crew is put aboard the captured ship as soon as possible.

The Articles for the Government of the Navy of the United States require the punishment by death, or such other penalties as

a Court Martial may adjudge, of any person in the Naval Service who strikes, or attempts to strike, the National Flag to an enemy or rebel without proper authority or who when engaged in battle treacherously yields or pusillanimously cries for quarter.

With the debris of the World War scattered over the Earth, openly challenging the beneficence and stability of present day civilization, and with those within our own free country enjoying its protection, but plotting its downfall, it seems appropriate that Americans should revive the use of the Rattlesnake "DON'T TREAD ON ME" Flag of our courageous liberty-demanding forefathers by displaying it beneath the Stars and Stripes as symbolic of the characteristics of the citizenship from which we have descended, which it is ours to maintain and which we demand from those who choose to come to America because it is America.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What elements enter into a modern scientifically constructed flag pole?
2. What two phases of flag display still baffle flag makers and flag pole makers?
3. What tragic episode in Illinois in 1923 serves timely warning as to the factor of safety and durability in flag pole construction?
4. What elements limit the height of flag poles?
5. Describe an expensive and disappointing experiment in flag pole construction at Kansas City, Mo.
6. What experiments were conducted in 1923 to determine the most satisfactory proportions for Flags? Where and by whom conducted?
7. What has influenced the proportionate increase in length of flags the past century?
8. What are the objections to wooden flag poles?
9. What are the advantages of tubular steel flag poles?
10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of lattice work flag poles?
11. What is the life of a modern tubular steel flag pole?
12. Where should be the weakest point in a flag pole?
13. What progress is being made in solution of the age long problem of reducing the wrapping of flags around flag poles?
14. What relations as to height of pole or staff should prevail for a given size of flag?
15. What makes the most economical and satisfactory halyard?
16. What is the objection to displaying Flags after sunset and at night-time?
17. Upon what one building should the Flag be flown continually day and night? Why?
18. What are the War Department regulations pertaining to display of the Flag during land warfare?
19. What are the Navy Department regulations concerning display of the Flag during Naval warfare?
20. Why is it becoming popular to assemble en masse, at the head of the column, in a parade the Flags of all organizations participating?
21. What colonial Flag is suggested for display beneath the Stars and Stripes? Why?

Pageant of Patriotism, Flag Reverence and Americanism, portrayed recently by pupils of Patterson School, Dayton, Ohio

CHAPTER VIII

A NATIONAL FLAG CODE

Pending enactment by the National Congress of a Federal Law, or the promulgation of an Executive Order by the President of the United States establishing the correct manner of using, displaying and saluting "the Flag of the United States," Americans everywhere, individually and collectively in organizations, societies and assemblages of every kind are earnestly implored to adopt, observe and circulate the Flag Code adopted by the National Flag Code Conference of delegates from 71 Patriotic Societies, convened in Continental Memorial Hall Washington, D. C. Flag Day, 1923, Americanism Commission under the auspices of The American Legion, and which has since been adopted by many additional National organizations.

It is the earnest hope of the National Flag Conference that its Flag Code will inspire campaigns of Flag education and observance throughout America which will crystallize a Nation-wide demand for an official National Flag Code for the Departments, Bureaus and Agencies of the United States Government; for the States and Territories, counties and municipalities, civic, patriotic, religious, educational, fraternal, political, social, commercial, and industrial organizations and for American citizens everywhere.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

How To Display It
How To Respect It

Published by the Executive Committee of the National Flag Conference

On Flag Day, June 14, 1923, representatives of 71 organizations met in Continental Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., for a conference called by The American Legion to draft an authentic code of *Flag etiquette for the use of civilians. President Harding, in addressing the Conference, said: "I hope that you will succeed in formulating a code that will be welcomed by all Americans, and that every patriotic and educational society in the Republic will commit itself to the indorsement and observance and purposes of the code that you adopt here today." A code was adopted as President Harding requested and after nearly a year's trial, the National Flag Conference met again in Washington on May 15, 1924,

*When the word "flag" is spelled with a capital "F," it means the flag of the United States of America and is used to avoid the frequent repetition of so many words.

and revised it in the light of the year's experience. This official, revised code is printed on this and the following pages, together with diagrams illustrating most of the rules. The Conference constituted itself a permanent body, so that further modifications in the rules can be made if this proves desirable.

While these rules have no official government sanction, nevertheless they represent the authoritative opinion of the principal patriotic bodies of the United States and of the Army and Navy experts and are now being followed by 113 or more organizations including all of the organizations which took part in the conference. In addition, assurances have been given by the public school authorities of 32 states that these rules for the correct display of the Flag will be taught in the schools; and in two other states, laws have been enacted requiring that rules for the correct display of the Flag shall be included in the curriculum.

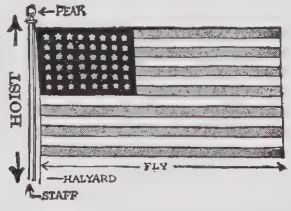
The National Flag Conference hopes that the press and the patriotic organizations throughout the Nation will reprint these rules and give them the widest publicity, that they will be taught in the schools of every state, and that they will come into general use.

*Mr. Garland W. Powell National Director of the Americanism Commission of the American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana, is permanent chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Flag Conference.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG

The Flag of the United States of America has 13 horizontal stripes,—7 red and 6 white,—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of states in the Union. The canton or union now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a State into the Union a star will be added to the Union of the Flag, and such addition will take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

The proportions of the Flag as prescribed by Executive Order of President Taft, October 29, 1912, and as revoked and republished by Executive Order by President Wilson May 29, 1916, are as follows:



Hoist (width) of Flag	1.
Fly (length) of Flag	1.9
Hoist (width) of union	7/13
Fly (length) of union	0.76
Width of each stripe	1/13

The diameter of each star is fixed by the U.S. Navy type Flag plan as 0.0616

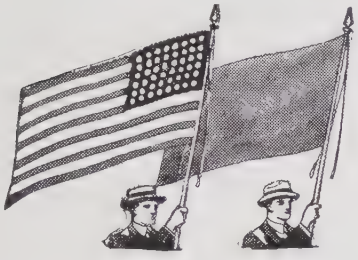
PROPER MANNER OF DISPLAYING THE FLAG

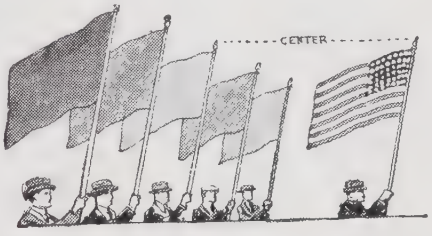
There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the Flag of the United States of America. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the

*The National Emblem Division of the American Legion Indianapolis Ind. supplies illustrated pamphlets of the National Flag Code (suitable for framing) at $4.95 per thousand to any person or society and mats of same for reproducing in newspapers at $1.25 each.

Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the Flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.

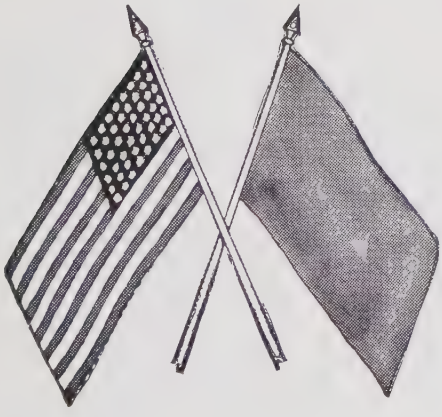
1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. The Flag should be hoisted briskly but should be lowered slowly and ceremoniously. The Flag should be displayed on all National and State holidays and on historic and special occasions. (However, being the Emblem of our Country, it ought to fly from every flag pole every day throughout the year, weather permitting.)

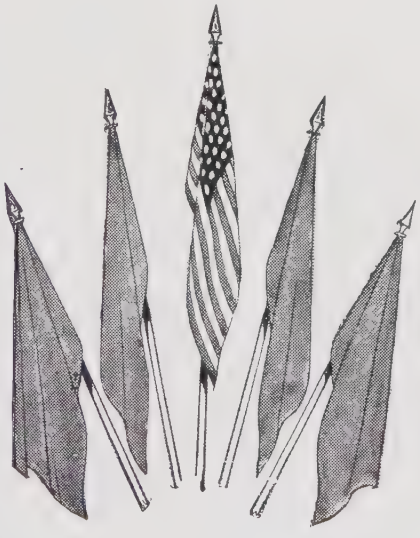




2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States of America should be either on the marching right, i. e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States of America may be in front of the center of that line.

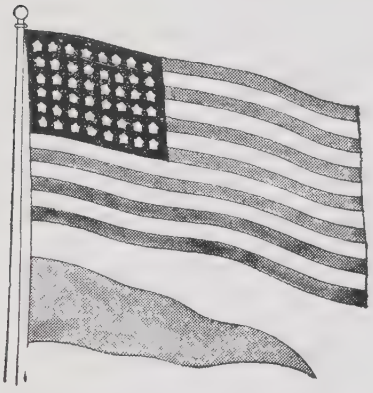
3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States of America should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

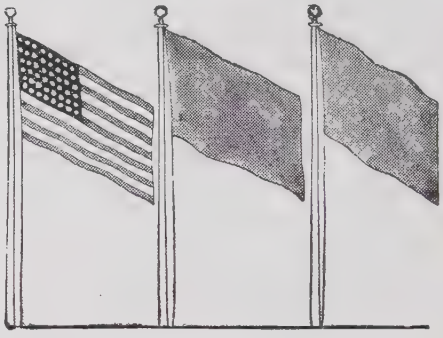




4. When a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs, with the Flag of the United States of America, the latter should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

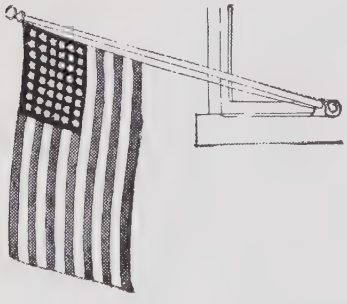
5. When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of The United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States of America should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant, flown in the former position, should be placed above, or, in the latter position, to the right of the Flag of the United States of America, i. e., to the observer's left.

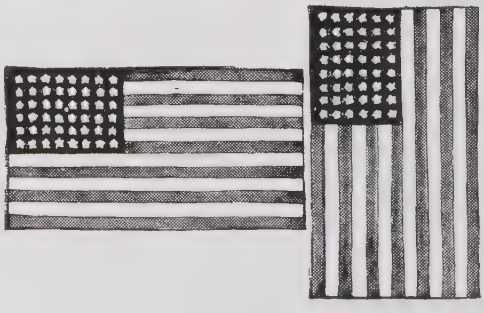




6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

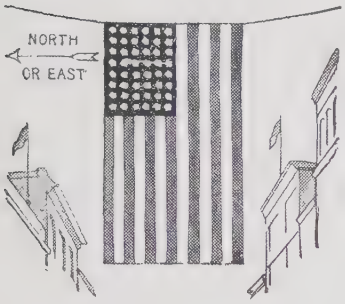
7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the peak of the staff unless the Flag is at half staff. When the Flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the Flag should be hoisted out from the building towards the pole, union first.





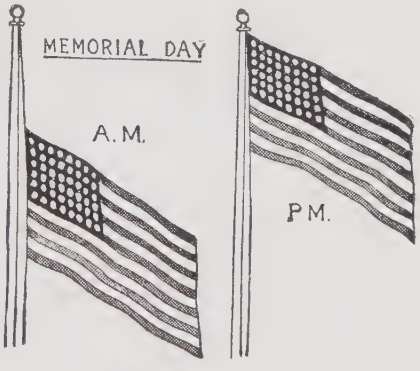
8. When the Flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed in the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings are desired, bunting of blue, white and red should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street, the Flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street, or to the east in a north-and-south street.



10. When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. If flown from a staff it should be in the position of honor at the speaker's right. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform.

11. When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument, the Flag should form a distinctive feature during the ceremony, but the Flag itself should never be used as the covering for the statue.

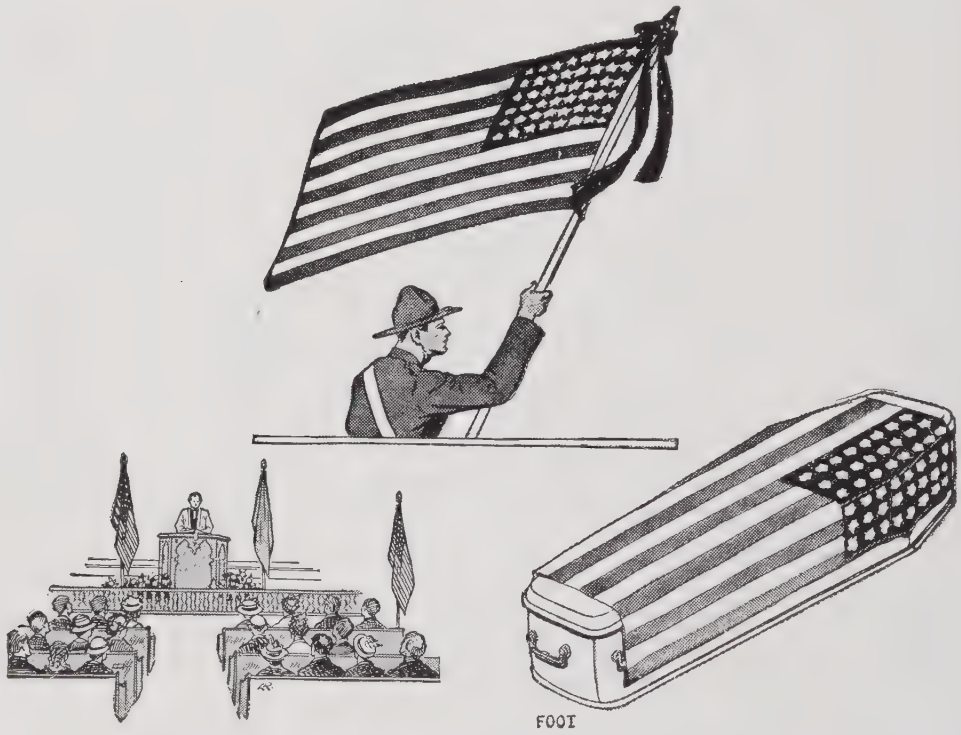


12. When flown at half-staff, the Flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; but before lowering the Flag for the day it should be raised again to the peak. By half-staff is meant hauling down the Flag to one-half the distance between the top and the bottom of the staff. If local conditions require, divergence from this position is permissible as for instance, it may be lowered to the width of the flag from the peak. On

Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset; for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

13. Flags flown from fixed staffs are placed at half-staff to indicate mourning. When the Flag is displayed on a small staff, as when carried in parade, mourning is indicated by attaching two streamers of black crepe to the spear head, allowing the streamers to fall naturally. Crepe is used on the flag-staff only by order of the President.

14. When used to cover a casket, the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.



15. When the Flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor, at the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the State flag, or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the Flag of the United States of America should be placed at the clergyman's right and front as he faces the congregation, and the other flags at his left.

16. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning, or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.

CAUTIONS

1. Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States of America.

2. Do not dip the Flag of the United States of America to any person or any thing. The regimental color, State flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.

3. Do not display the Flag with the union down except as a signal of distress.

4. Do not place any other flag or pennant above or, if on the same level, to the right of the Flag of the United States of America.

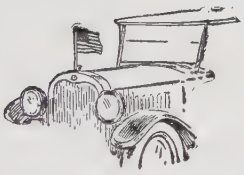
5. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

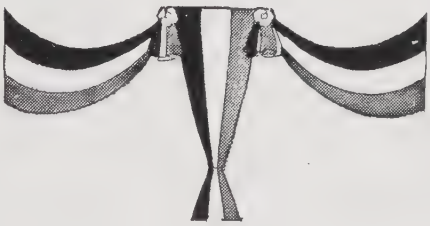
6. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States of America.

7. Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatsoever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.

8. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

9. Do not let the Flag touch the ground or the floor, or trail in the water.





10. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis, or clamped to the radiator cap.

11. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

12. Do not carry the Flag flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

13. Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs nor print it on paper napkins or boxes.

14. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

15. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising or fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag is flown.

16. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

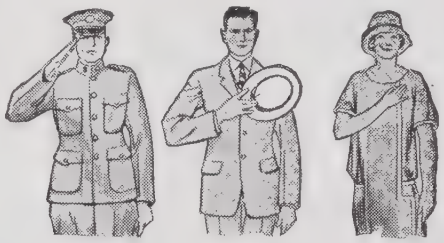
PROPER USE OF BUNTING

Bunting of the National colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above (the sky), the white in the middle and the red below.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress and hold it as in the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.



SALUTE WHEN GIVING THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

In pledging allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the approved practice in schools, which is suitable also for civilian adults, is as follows:

Standing with the right hand over the heart, all repeat together the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

At the words "to the Flag" the right hand is extended, palm upward, towards the Flag and this position is held until the end, when the hand, after the words "justice for all," drops to the side.

However, civilian adults will always show full respect to the Flag when the pledge is being given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform should render the right hand salute.

SALUTE TO THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

When the National Anthem is played and the Flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face towards the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the Anthem retaining this position until the last note of the Anthem. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the Flag is displayed, the regular "Salute to The Flag" should be given.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Francis Scott Key's hymn The "Star Spangled Banner" is recommended for universal recognition as The National Anthem.

THE SHIELD OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The shield of the United States of America has 13 vertical stripes, 7 white and 6 red with a blue chief one-third its length and without stars.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STATE LEGISLATION

Based upon the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States of America rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan, (205 U. S. 34, March 4, 1907.) (see Chapter II) every State should enact adequate laws for the protection of the Flag. State Flag laws should provide as follows:

1. That June 14th, Flag Day, be set apart by proclamation of the Governor recommending that Flag Day be observed by people generally by the display of the Flag of the United States of America and in such other ways as will be in harmony with the general character of the day.

2. That the Flag of the United States of America be displayed on the main administration building of every public institution.

3. That the Flag of the United States of America with staff or flag pole be provided for every school house and that the Flag be displayed during schoo days either from a flag staff or, in inclement weather, within the school building.

4. That the flag of the United States of America be displayed in every polling place on Registration Day, Primary Day and Election Day.

5. That printing or lettering of any kind upon the Flag be prohibited.

6. That the use of the Flag for advertising purpose in any manner be prohibited.

7. That the use of the Flag as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything be prohibited.

8. That fitting penalty, fine and imprisonment, be provided for public mutilation, abuse or desecration of the Flag.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How can this Flag Code be legalized?
2. When, where, by whom and under what auspices was this Flag code adopted?
3. Why should all citizens and organizations adopt this Flag code?
4. What does the U. S. Flag symbolize and what does it represent today?
5. What fundamental rule of heraldry governs the position of the union of the Flag as viewed by the observer? Why?
6. Describe the U. S. Flag and reproduce the diagram of the Flag without assistance.
7. When, by whom and what proportions were officially established for the U. S. Flag?
8. How many rules are given for the proper manner for displaying the U. S. Flag? Are you familiar with these rules? How many "DONT'S" or cautions are given?
9. Give seven instances of how the Flag should not be used.
10. How should the U. S. Flag be saluted (a) by those in uniform? (b) by men? (c) by women? (d) by boys and girls?
11. Repeat the "allegiance" to the Flag of the United States of America.
12. Describe the Shield of the United States. How many stars in the shield?
13. What patriotic hymn is universally sung as the National Anthem?
14. Will you not advocate a campaign of Flag Education and Flag etiquette for your school or city as outlined in Chapter XII?
15. Can the author or Distributer assist you in such a Flag Crusade?

THE TRANSFER OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES
DECEMBER 20, 1803
From Thulstruf's famous painting in the Cabildo, New Orleans, Louisiana

CHAPTER IX

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE FLAG

The Great Seal of the United States, adopted June 20, 1782, contained six pointed stars until 1842 when five-pointed stars were substituted.

★ ★ ★

During battle at land forts or on the sea, the U. S. Flag is flown continuously day and night.

★ ★ ★

The first display of the Stars and Stripes by troops of the Continental Army is credited to an event which occurred in August, 1777, at Fort Stanwix (now Fort Schuyler), Rome, N. Y., on the north shore near the western end of Long Island Sound. An attack being threatened by British forces from the north, the garrison of Fort Stanwix was reinforced by about 200 men of the 9th Massachusetts regiment led by Lieut. Col. Mellon bringing news of the Flag Resolution of June 14th. It was thereupon determined to make a Flag. The Fort was ransacked for material. A soldier's white shirt, a woman's red petticoat and a piece of blue cloth from the overcoat of Captain Swartwout served to make this Flag. It was raised, with military honors, August 3rd from a staff on the northeast bastion of the Fort nearest the besieging troops and remained flying defiantly until the end of the siege August 22nd.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Navy kept pace with the practice of adding a star and stripe for each and every state and displayed Flags during the war of 1812-14, with as many as eighteen stars and eighteen stripes.

★ ★ ★

The Stars and Stripes was first displayed in the Navy by John Paul Jones at Portsmouth, July 2, 1777, on the Ranger.

★ ★ ★

The first time the Stars and Stripes was used in offensive warfare by the Army was at the Battle of Brandywine, September 7, 1777.

★ ★ ★

The Stars and Stripes was first saluted by British at the surrender of Burgoyne's Army, October 17, 1777. Trumbull's famous

painting of this historical event in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington shows the stars arranged forming a rectangle of four stars on each side (12 stars) with another star in the center.

★ ★ ★

The first occasion when the U. S. Flag was formally saluted in a foreign land was at the capture of Bermuda Islands by John Paul Jones, commanding the Naval Man-of-War, Ranger, 1778.

★ ★ ★

Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. Navy, after twenty-three years of self-sacrifice, hardship, suffering, isolation, undaunted courage and passion to serve his country, planted the Stars and Stripes on the apex of the Earth, the axis of the North Pole, April 6, 1909. This exploit brought new attributes to Old Glory as a symbol of courage, endurance and faith beyond comparison: "The emblem of man's conquest over every obstacle, the triumph of man's spirit over matter."

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Flag was formally placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, in 1918, being presented by a party of American soldiers of the World War serving in the Canadian Army.

★ ★ ★

Silver coins, with five-pointed stars on the obverse side and six-pointed stars on the reverse side, are quite common in coinage circulation today, excepting the Liberty 25-cent coinage, which has five-pointed stars on obverse and reverse sides.

★ ★ ★

The first U. S. Flag to be hoisted over a fort of the old world was the 1795-1818 flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, when, on April 27, 1805, during the war between the United States and Tripoli, after a bombardment of the batteries and town of Derne, Tripoli, by the U. S. Warships, Hornet, Nautilus and Argus, a landing party of U. S. Marines and Blue Jackets stormed the principal works. Lieut. O'Barnum and Midshipman Mann hauled down the Tripolitan flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

★ ★ ★

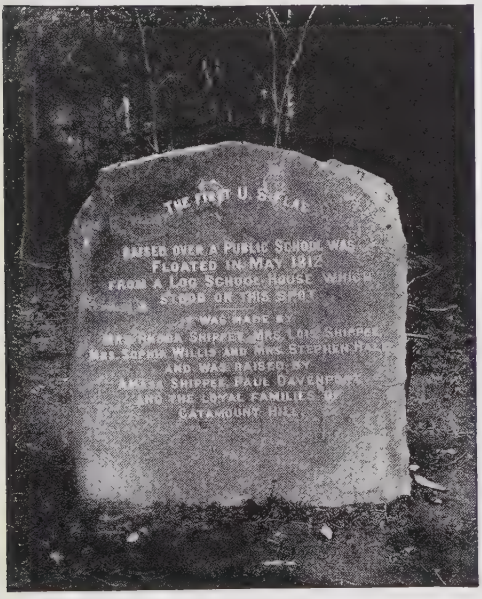
Captain Porter on the U. S. S. Essex, August, 1800, was first to carry the U. S. Flag around the Cape of Good Hope, and, as Commodore on the same Naval ship in 1813 was first to carry the U. S. Flag around Cape Horn.

The Stars and Stripes were not officially carried by troops in battle until the Mexican War, 1846-47. Regimental colors and standards were previously used.

★ ★ ★

The oldest known flag in existence in North America is the banner of Cortez which was borne in the procession when Cortez returned thanks to God at Cuyoacan for the capture of Mexico City, 1519. It is now preserved under glass in the National Museum, Mexico City.

★ ★ ★


RAISED OVER A PUBLIC SCHOOL WAS
FLOATED IN MAY 1812
FROM A LOG SCHOOL HOUSE WHICH
STOOD ON THIS SPOT
IT WAS MADE BY
AND WAS RAISED BY
AND THE LOYAL FAMILIES OF
CATAMOUNT HILL

FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE FLAG CATAMOUNT HILL COLERAIN, MASS.

During the Civil War the custom became quite common in the North to display the U. S. Flag over schoolhouses. Several cities claimed the honor of initiating this practice. It appears, however, that the first instance of this character dates back to May, 1812, when the U. S. Flag was formally displayed over a schoolhouse at Catamount Hill, Colerain, Mass.

★ ★ ★

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy from time to time collect at Washington, flags, standards and colors captured in war by the Army and Navy. A notable exception is the British Royal Standard (said to be the only one in captivity) captured by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie and now in custody of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

★ ★ ★

Some of the early Flags had six-pointed stars, some eight-pointed stars; those at Philadelphia had five-pointed stars. The Vermont state flag now has one eight-pointed star.

★ ★ ★

"In 1856, after the cloud of War had rolled away from the Crimea and Sebastopol was opened to all nations, the first vessel to enter the closed port was an American ship, The Troy, with the Stars and Stripes at her peak."

"The American ensign, first displayed in Japan at the landing of Commodore M. C. Perry at Uraga, on the Bay of Jeddo in July, 1853, and which was unfolded at the Treaty of Yokohama, March 31, 1854, opening Japan to the world after two hundred years seclusion, counted on its cluster twenty-nine stars and is now preserved at the Naval Academy, Annapolis."

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Flag was first formally recognized by England, as the flag of a sister Nation, September 3, 1783, upon signing of the Treaty of Peace at Paris between England and the United States. This event marked the admittance of the U. S. Flag on equal terms with the Standards of Ancient and Modern Kingdoms and States and the Company of the Banners of the World.

★ ★ ★

Contrary to the general belief the U. S. Flag is not flown continuously, night and day, over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of The Star Spangled Banner, at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Fredericktown, Maryland, but is flown thereat only in the day time, except that it is taken down during a storm or inclement weather.

★ ★ ★

George Washington heard the Declaration of Independence for the first time in New York City, July 9, 1776, the Great Union or Striped Union Flag being displayed on that occasion.

★ ★ ★

The first salute by any foreign power in recognition of the Republic of the United States of America following the Declaration of Independence was given November 16, 1776, by Hohannes de Graff, Governor of St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, to the U.S. Brig, Andrea Doria, commanded by Captain Isaiah Robinson. Governor de Graff, upon complaint of the King of England, was called home in consequence of this (?) discretion. The flag saluted was, presumably, the Striped Union Flag as the Stars and Stripes had not yet been adopted.

★ ★ ★

The Striped Union Flag first appeared in European waters on the U. S. S. Reprisal, Captain Lambert Wickes, which sailed from Philadelphia in September 1776, carrying Benjamin Franklin to report as U. S. Minister to France. On this voyage the Reprisal captured several English ships which were taken to France and disposed of.

During the Spanish-American War President McKinley caused the President's colors, designed for use by the Army, to be displayed for the first time by being spread upon the wall of the Cabinet indicative of his office as Commander-in-Chief in time of War. A Naval flag of different design for display when the President visited Naval vessels or stations was displayed until 1916 when the President's flag was established, for both branches of the National Defense.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Flag was first displayed upon the Sea of Galilee by Expedition under Lieut. Lynch in 1848.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Flag was first carried beyond the Arctic Circle in 1839 by the pilot boat Flying Fish of the Wilkes Expedition.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Flag was first carried around the World in 1790 on the American Ship, Columbia, a sailing ship, and first by a steam ship in 1844.

★ ★ ★

The first display of the Grand Union Flag on a war ship is credited to Lieut. John Paul Jones, aboard the ship Alfred on the Delaware River, December 3, 1775.

★ ★ ★

Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, first carried the U. S. Flag into the interior of Africa in 1871

★ ★ ★

The first time the U. S. Flag was used in warfare in Europe, was by the American Expeditionary Forces of the World War, but it was not taken into the Zone of the Advance.

★ ★ ★

The U. S. Flag was first raised on the summit of the Andes Mountains in South America by a party of American Engineers in 1873.

★ ★ ★

The first acquisition of territory by the United States through the raising of the U. S. Flag over same occurred on the Midway Island in the Pacific Ocean as an incident of the Spanish-American War.

The U. S. Flag was first raised in Alaska in 1867 in celebration of the taking over of Alaska by the U. S. from Russia.

★ ★ ★

On August 12, 1903, Dr. Wm. Hunter Workman and his wife, Americans famous for their Mountain climbing feats, planted the Stars and Stripes far above the snow line of the Himalaya Mts. at a height of 22,567 feet above sea level, an altitude never before reached by any flag. Dr. Workman, with two guides, continued the ascent, reaching a peak 23,394 feet in height, where he again planted the U. S. Flag.

★ ★ ★

A resident of Jersey City on July 4, 1857, having noticed a difference of design in some of the Flags then on display, went about the city to gratify his curiosity on this subject. He observed that some flags had alternate white and red stripes, and that the stars were arranged in nine different methods. Many such irregular designs of flags are preserved in National Museums and the Museum of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

During the Mexican War the 4th Indiana Volunteers carried a flag having in the union an eagle standing on a globe with a bundle of arrows in one talon as though intending to conquer the world.

★ ★ ★

In the South-west Museum, Los Angeles, is a unique flag carried by General John C. Fremont in 1841-1842, while conducting an exploring party through the Rocky Mountains. Wishing to maintain peace with the Indians he displayed a flag with an eagle holding a bunch of arrows in one claw and a pipe of peace in the other, and with 13 stars above and 13 stars beneath the eagle.

★ ★ ★

A perfect representation of the Striped Union Flag appears on North Carolina currency of the issue of April 2, 1776.

★ ★ ★

The American Ambulance Company, recruited at Leland Stanford University, is credited with being the first United States Unit to display the U. S. Flag in France during the World War.

THE U. S. FLAG BOWS TO NO MAN OR PERSONAGE

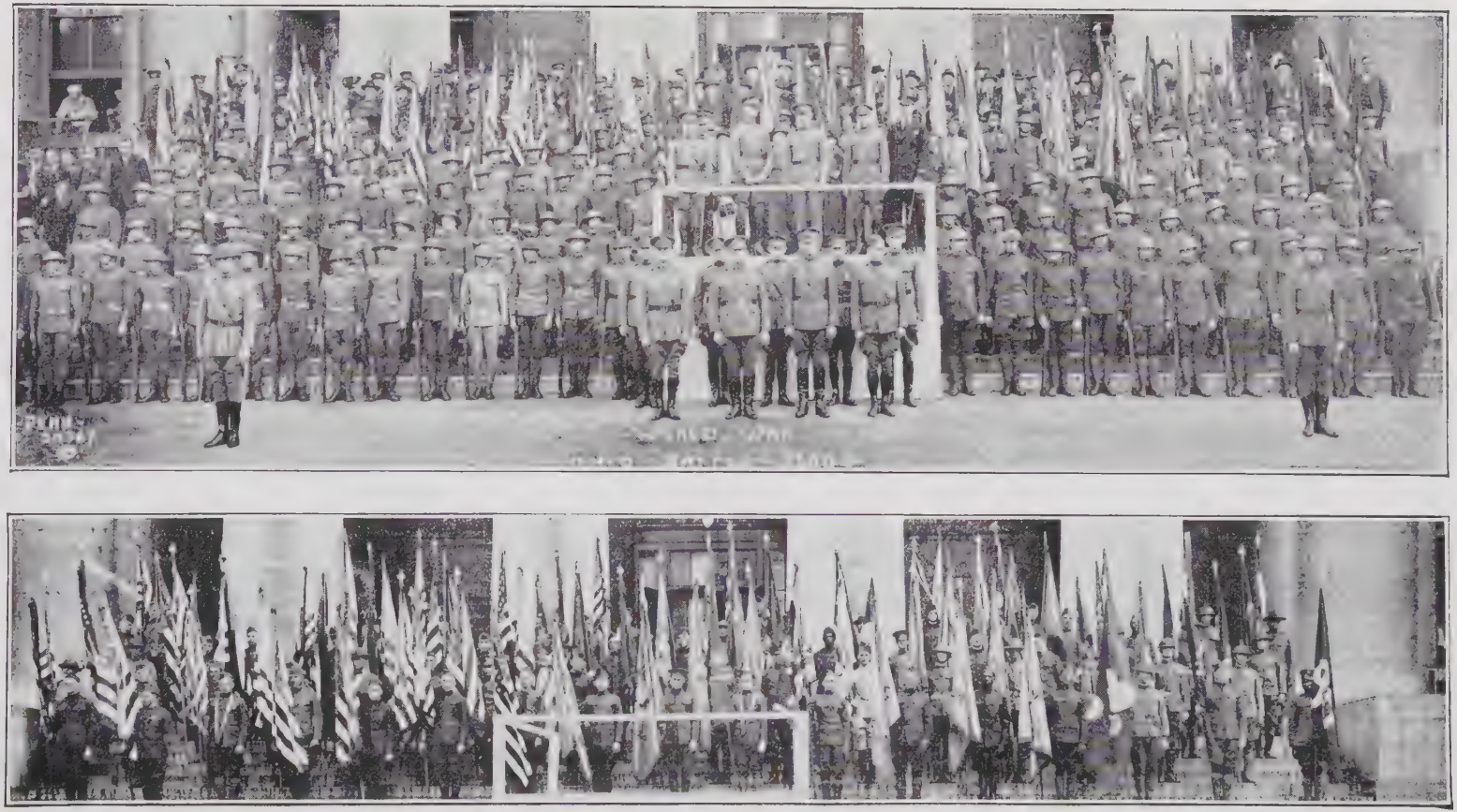
Hon. Raymond Poincaire, former President of France, in interpreting the spirit and purpose of the United States, said:

"Have you ever noticed that the Star Spangled Banner is the only flag in the wide world which does not dip before the head of a state, king or president? That is a little detail but it is significant. The flag of the United States is dipped in courtesy to another nation, but never to an individual. If the French colors saluted the American Flag the Flag of the United States would return the courtesy, but it would be in salute to the French nation. The symbol of the nation cannot salute even the President of the United States and cannot salute any other ruler of state. In that fact is the revelation of a principle which has made it possible for the United States to draw its citizenship from nearly every quarter of the world and remain a nation."

★ ★ ★

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. When and where is the Flag flown continuously day and night?
2. Relate the historical event credited with the first display of the Stars and Stripes by Continental Army troops.
3. Describe the making of that Flag.
4. What was the practice in the U. S. Navy as to adding stars and stripes to the U. S. Ensign as additional states were admitted to the Union?
5. When and where was a flag of 18 stripes displayed?
6. When, by what Naval Officer, and on what war ship, was the Stars and Stripes first displayed?
7. When was the Stars and Stripes first displayed in defensive warfare by the Army?
8. When was the Stars and Stripes first saluted by the British Army?
9. How were the stars arranged in the flag on that occasion as depicted in Trumbull's famous painting in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington?
10. Have you seen this famous painting? If not, do not fail to do so upon your next visit to Washington.
11. What occasion is credited with the first salute in a foreign land to the U. S. Flag?
12. When was the Stars and Stripes first formally recognized by the British Empire as the flag of a sister nation?
13. When was the 6-pointed star replaced by 5-pointed star in the Great Seal of the United States?
14. When and where was the Stars and Stripes first displayed by the Continental Army?
15. When and by whom was the Stars and Stripes first displayed by the Navy?
16. When was the Stars and Stripes first used in offensive warfare by the Army?
17. When and where was the Stars and Stripes first formally saluted in a foreign land?
18. When and by whom was the U. S. Flag formally admitted to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England?
19. When, where and by whom was the U. S. Flag first hoisted over a fort of the Old World?
20. When, and by whom, was the U. S. Flag first carried around the Cape of Good Hope? Cape Horn?
21. When were the Stars and Stripes first officially carried by troops in battle?
22. When, and by whom, was the U. S. Flag planted at the North Pole?
23. Where was the U. S. Flag first displayed over a school house?
24. What flag was the first to enter the Port of Sebastopol after the Crimean War?
25. What and where is the oldest known flag in existence in North America?
26. What tribute did President Poincaire of France pay to the U. S. Flag?



Ceremony of delivery of Ohio's World War Flags from State Arsenal to State Capitol Columbus, Sept. 29, 1924, by original Color bearers escorted by a Provisional Co. 166th Inf. O. N. G. and Co. K 10th U. S. Inf.

CHAPTER X

SOME FICTION ABOUT THE FLAG

A modern treatise on the U. S. Flag will not be complete without reference to some of the fiction, traditions and legends concerning the Flag. Much of the accepted Flag lore of today will not stand the acid test of historical research. When, where and by whom the first Stars and Stripes was made; what became of it; how were the stars arranged; were the stars five or six-pointed; what were the proportions of the first Flag; who designed the Flag; was the union light blue or dark blue; are questions still perplexing students of Flag lore and history and therefore fiction.

Authentic references to the origin of the design of the Flag are very meager. No debate on the resolution establishing the Flag is recorded. The Rough Journal of the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777, showed interlineations and substituted words indicating objections, debate and amendment. (See page 20 Second Resolve)

Admirable Preble, after twenty years' of Flag research, states in his "Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States"—"It will probably never be known who designed our union of stars, the records of Congress being silent upon the subject and there being no mention or suggestion of it in any of the voluminous correspondence or diaries of the time, public or private, which have been published. It has been asked why the stars in our banner are five-pointed, while those on our coins are, and always have been, six-pointed. The answer is that the design of our early coins followed the English, and the design of our Flag the European custom. In the heraldic language of England the star has six points; in the heraldic language of Holland, France and Germany the star is five-pointed."

The colors, red, white and blue, are the colors of the ancient Jewish Church. The cloth on the table before the ark of the covenant was red, white and blue.

The Emperor, Charlemagne of France, eleven hundred years ago, had a red, white and blue tassel on his oriflamme.

George Washington is credited with stating, concerning the colors in the Flag, that "we take the stars and blue union from Heaven, the red from our Mother Country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall

go down to posterity representing liberty," yet this statement can not now be found in any of his writings or addresses.

Some maintain that the blue of the union was taken from the Mother Country as being the blue in the Canton of the Grand Union Flag of Great Britain, or the blue field of the Cross of St. Andrew of Scotland. Some writers contend that the blue canton of our first Flag was taken from the blue banner of the Scotch Covenanters and, therefore, is significant of a solemn League or Covenant, and that the red and white stripes were the blending of the red flags of the Army and the white flags of the Navy.

The blue field afforded a natural setting for the white stars representing a new constellation preferably being the dark blue of the midnight sky which gives the stars a white, silvery appearance. Or, it might be maintained, as appears reasonable, that the blue field of the union, with its thirteen stars, white, was taken from the very beautiful and attractive canton of the Rhode Island Colonial Flag of 1775, Rhode Island having formally declared her independence from England prior to the Declaration of Independence.

For some unexplained reason the canton of the Rhode Island Colonial Flag later on became the "union" or canton of the U. S. Navy Boat flag, the ensign displayed for many years and until 1916 on small Navy craft, i. e., 13 stripes, alternate red and white, and 13 stars, white on a blue field arranged in the outline of the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. George as though replacing by outline the canton of the Striped Union Flag.

Rhode Island, many years later, adopted its state flag, giving up the canton and placing 13 golden stars in a circle or oval around the word "Hope" and blue anchor on the white field instead of being arranged quincuncial as in the Colonial Flag, in outline of the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. George.

Then, again, it appears not improbable that some authority in heraldry who may have been consulted over the design of the Flag and the arrangement of the stars, suggested retaining the 13 stripes and the blue field of the canton of the Striped Union Flag, thus giving us the colors red, white and blue by replacing the red Cross of St. George and the white Cross of St. Andrew with a white star at their center and at each extremity of these Crosses and the remaining four stars midway between the center star and the extremities of the longer saltire Cross of St. Andrew. This corresponded to the arrangement of the stars in the canton of the Rhode Island Flag

which was then over a year old and which had probably been seen and admired by some members of the committees. If it should be established historically that such was the arrangement of stars in the original Flag the arrangement prevailing later of placing stars in a circle or otherwise could be accounted for by natural opposition arising from outlining the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew with the stars, these Crosses being emblems which the colonists spurned and wished to forget and ignore rather than glorify or commemorate.

The five-pointed star enjoys no monopoly of what can be accomplished with one clip of the scissors in the way of cutting out stars from paper or cloth as credited to Betsy Ross as the reason for changing the alleged original design from stars of six points to stars of five points.

A star of six, seven, eight or nine points can be as readily made from thin cloth or paper with one clip of the shears as a five-pointed star by merely folding the cloth or paper to a semi-circle and then into arcs of 30°, 27-5/7°, 22½°, 20°, respectively (1/6, 1/7, 1/8 or 1/9 of 180°), and cutting same with one snip of the scissors, in a similar manner accredited to Betsy Ross for making the five-pointed star. (See Method A Diagram, Chapter VI).

Eminent historians of the present day question the traditional Betsy Ross story concerning the first Stars and Stripes. The late President, Woodrow Wilson, when asked concerning the historical accuracy of the Betsy Ross flag legend, is said to have replied by raising both hands in supplication and merely remarking "Would that it were true." Dr. Albert Cook Meyers, the American historian, is quoted as stating that, "Betsy Ross never lived at 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, the alleged and exhibited home of the first U. S. Flag as made by her, and now maintained by an historical society to commemorate her name and deeds, her home having been a few squares distant from the number."

Although Mrs. John (Betsy) Ross was accomplished in upholstery, flag making and fancy needle-work, the author does not accept the traditional story accrediting her with making the first Stars and Stripes in June, 1776, over a year before this Flag was formally adopted nor the claim of her relatives as recent as 1881, that she influenced General Washington and the members of the Flag Committee, whoever they may have been, to change the design

of stars from six to five points, because the five-pointed star could be readily cut with one snip of the scissors.

The arrangement of 13 stars in a circle symbolizes the ancient symbol of wisdom, eternity and everlasting life represented by a serpent forming a circle by swallowing its tail. With stars in a circle no state could claim priority or precedent over any other state.

The stars in the Seal of the United States were six-pointed until 1842. Silver coins contain six-pointed stars on one side and five-pointed stars on the reverse side, excepting the Liberty coins.

The five-pointed star is the traditional Star of Bethlehem in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. It has no significance in Colonial history.

Another famous flag episode, immortalized in verse by the poet, Whittier, in 1862, is now known to be 'fiction' so far as Barbara Fritchie was concerned. She, then a nonogenarian, well known for her extreme loyalty to the Flag and for her hatred of slavery, was credited with having defiantly waved a U. S. Flag in the face of rebel troops of Stonewall Jackson's army retreating through Fredericktown, Maryland, September 12, 1862. Another version states this flag was shot down from her window where it was displayed by her. She is credited, in Whittier's poem, with having leaned forward out of her window and shouting to the rebels, inspired the lines, "Shoot if you must this old grey head, but spare your Country's Flag, she said." It has been established that the flag waved in the face of a rebel was in the hands of a young woman a square or two down the same street on which Barbara Fritchie lived and that no Flag was shot down from her window.

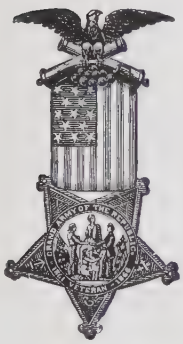
The dearth of U. S. Flags during the Revolutionary period is partly explained by the fact that it was extremely difficult to secure from England or elsewhere the woolen bunting necessary for field service flags. Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, in tracing an official order for a number of U. S. Flags, found in Revolutionary files of the War Department, established that two years was required to secure the cloth and three years more passed before the flags were made and delivered to the War Department and paid for. He was unable to establish, through recent correspondence with the War Department, that any of these Flags were ever issued to the Army. He still entertains some hopes of locating them.

The Coat of Arms of the Washington family dates back to 1539 and contains two horizontal stripes and three five-pointed red stars

or mullets (the wheel of the spur probably red from the blood of his horse) and was referred to as Stars and Stripes by writers after George Washington became famous and curiosity arose as to why the Flag of the United States contained stars and stripes.

Some writers assert that the spread eagle of the United States Coat of Arms was suggested by the black raven with outstretched wings which formed the crest of the Washington Coat of Arms.

The ribbon of the Official badge worn by members of the G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans is identical with the quincuncial arrangement of the 13 stars in the "Boat Flag" of the U. S. Navy excepting that the stripes are perpendicular. The union is in the upper left-hand corner for "Comrades" and in the upper right-hand corner for "Officers" and "Adjutants."



An English writer, Capt. Smythe, R. A., January, 1780, thus ridiculed the fondness of the American Colonists for the number thirteen:—

"Thirteen is a number peculiarly belonging to the rebels. A party of naval prisoners lately returned from Jersey say that the rations among the rebels are thirteen dried clams per day; that Mr. Washington has thirteen toes to each foot (the extra ones having grown since the Declaration of Independence), and the same number of teeth in each jaw; that the Sachem Schuyler has a topknot of thirteen stiff hairs, which erect themselves on the crown of his head when he grows mad; that it takes thirteen Congress paper dollars to equal one penny stirling; that Polly Wayne was just thirteen hours in subduing Stony Point, and as many seconds in leaving it; that a well-organized rebel household has thirteen children, all of whom expect to be generals and members of the high and mighty Congress of the 'thirteen United States' when they attain thirteen years; that Mrs. Washington has a mottled cat with thirteen yellow rings around his tail, and that his flaunting it suggested to the Congress the adoption of the same number of stripes for the rebel flag."

Readers are cautioned not to believe everything you read or hear about the U. S. Flag of Colonial Days, or the present day. Authentic information concerning any of the questions raised in this chapter will be duly appreciated by the author.

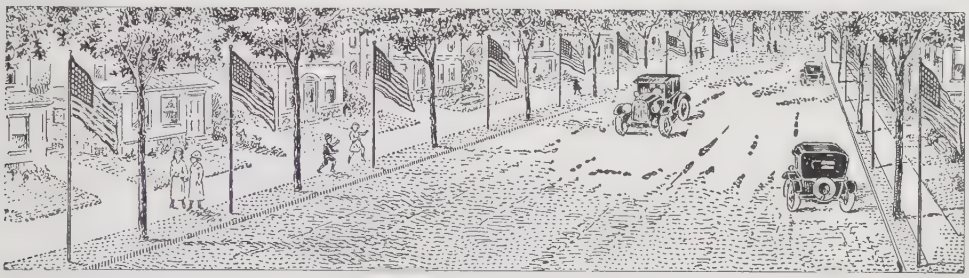
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Why is further research necessary to establish certain important features of the first Stars and Stripes?
2. Mention some of the important questions still unanswered.
3. Where is found the original draft of the first Flag law?
4. What did Admiral Preble state as to the origin of the Flag?
5. What is the heraldic star of Germany, Belgium, England, France, U. S.?
6. Why are five-pointed stars used on the Flag and six-pointed stars on silver coins?
7. How can one know the correct legal phraseology of the original Flag Law?
8. What is Washington credited with saying concerning the colors of the Flag?
9. What were the colors of the ancient Jewish church?
10. What were the colors of the cloth on the table of the Ark before the Covenant?
11. What were the colors of the tassel of Charlemagne's oriflamme?
12. Discuss the probable origin of the colors of our Flag.
13. Describe an ancient symbol of eternity, endless duration and everlasting life.
14. In what feature of design does the Rhode Island flag resemble the Stars and Stripes?
15. Describe the ribbon of the G. A. R. and U. S. W. V. badge.
16. Have you mastered the art of cutting stars of any number of points with one clip of the scissors?
17. Discuss the Betsy Ross Flag legend.
18. What did President Wilson and Dr. Meyer say about it?
19. For how many years did the Seal of the United States have six-pointed stars?
20. What is an easy way to make a pattern for a Star of Bethlehem?
21. Discuss the Barbara Fritchie legend.
22. How can the dearth of Flags during the Revolution be explained?
23. Describe the Washington Coat of Arms.
24. How did an English writer ridicule the number 13 as applied to the 13 Colonies?
25. What may have suggested the spread eagle of the U. S. Coat of Arms?
26. Why are readers cautioned against believing everything they read or hear concerning the Flag?

CHAPTER XI

SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE FLAG

It is suggested that for patriotic occasions, graduation exercises and public assemblies the question of proper decorations best resolves itself into the display of a single silken U. S. Flag mounted on a staff and tripod upon the rostrum or stage and to the front and right of the presiding officer. Such a Flag, blown to the breeze of an electric fan (concealed by a bank of ferns) while the audience is assembling and during the singing of The National Anthem, becomes a most inspiring part of the program or exercises. The Flag is allowed to come to rest, draping itself naturally about the staff, during the rendition of the program proper. It may again be flown to the breeze while the audience is in recess, or when dismissed.



THE PATRIOTIC WAY

Decorating committees, and especially professional decorators, are prone to use many Flags draped and festooned in artistic and fantastic fashion, whereas, a single Flag, displayed as indicated above, is all sufficient and most effective. The service of a professional decorator is in no respect essential so far as the U. S. Flag is concerned. Red, white and blue bunting is available in many patterns both in cloth and crepe paper and in patriotic designs including stars, stripes, Liberty Bells, U. S. Coat of Arms and Shield.

It is suggested that when you observe a Flag displayed or used in a questionable manner, that you quietly, but with patriotic earnestness, approach the person responsible, explain the correct display, and give constructive criticism. Such information and criticism will not be resented or ignored, but will be gratefully appreciated and thereafter observed.

Be quick to set the pace or example to others whenever occasion arises incident to a parade or public display of the Flag by saluting it properly and promptly. If necessary, call out "Attention! The U. S. Flag, Your Flag and Mine, is passing! Please salute it." The proper salute for males is to uncover the head with right hand, holding headwear against left shoulder, the hand being over the heart, and for females, the right hand placed over the heart without uncovering. Soldiers, sailors or marines will, of course, render the military salute.

Avoid crossing directly in front of a Flag passing in a parade. If possible, stop others from doing so. If you must cross the line of march do so by passing behind or to the rear of the Flag, first saluting it. The Flag is not saluted indoors unless as part of a ceremony or Flag exercise.

Inspired by President Harding's appeal before the National Flag Conference, Flag Day, 1923, for recognition of The Star Spangled Banner as the National Anthem, and in an effort to bring it up-to-date and thus overcome some of the objections raised to its adoption as such the author composed in 1924 an additional stanza to Francis Scott Key's famous poem, being his interpretation of the present-day American conception of Universal Peace through World Unity and International Comity. (See frontispiece).

Let America shed her Liberty's light
From within and without in respect for her glory.
May there never be one who will tempt her to fight
Nor defile Freedom's Flag or a page of her story.
Let peace reign supreme, o'er humanity's stream
World union forever, our National dream.
Then that Star Spangled Banner forever will wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It is suggested that all stanzas of the Star Spangled Banner be sung, time permitting. For occasions such as Noonday Luncheon Clubs, where time is limited, it is suggested that the first stanza be sung in the usual manner followed by the author's stanza above.

It is suggested that during the singing of the last two lines of the closing stanza, the audience, in unison, raise the right hand, at end of first line, placing it over the heart (or at right hand salute, the forefinger touching the forehead) and at end of last line, lower it to right side as an indoor silent allegiance salute to the National Flag.

When Flags are displayed on special holiday occasions, in clusters from electric lamp poles, or otherwise, those in charge should be cautioned not to place the Flags on the side walk or curb while being put up or taken down, thus subjecting the Flag to being accidentally trampled or spat upon. The fabric should be rolled about the staff and encased with waterproof covers or bands. The Flags should then be placed in the decorator's vehicle in an upright position, if possible, preferably in a covered rack.

The time is coming, (we hope soon), when professional decorators who use the U. S. Flag as part of their equipment, will handle these flags deferentially and reverentially, and provide appropriate receptacles for all flags on their vehicles and in their workshops and storerooms.

"OLD GLORY" AVENUE WITH A FLAG IN EVERY HOME
Many towns and cities now have an "OLD GLORY" AVENUE

It is suggested to the Presidents of clubs, associations, etc., that a small silken banner on staff and tripod, and electric fan should be provided, and be displayed as a patriotic feature of all meetings.

It is suggested that the Mayor of your city be requested to appoint a Flag committee of Patriotic Citizens to assure proper display of the Flag in your vicinity. This committee might well be composed of the President and Secretary of the various patriotic and civic associations of the city and other suitable persons.

It is suggested to Mayors of cities and towns that the American Legion be requested to give instruction in Flag laws and Flag usage and display, to members of the police and fire departments, so that

as a part of their routine duties they can "keep constantly on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing" as relates to the Flag, and give aid and constructive criticism to Citizens, as to proper and improper display. This method has been tried out in several cities in Illinois, with very satisfactory and noticeable reaction, favorable to proper Flag display. Traffic policemen when supported by the City Council and Mayor, can soon remedy the promiscuous and objectionable draping of unmounted Flags over hoods, backs, and sides of automobiles, by this method, and the display of flags at night time.

A SUGGESTION FROM MASSACHUSETTS

The State of Massachusetts, by resolution of its House of Representatives, May 28, 1918, established a new form of recognition of service under the U. S. Flag, based upon the practice that arose during the World War of displaying in the home office, club, or factory, a blue star (loyalty, sincerity, justice) upon a white field (hope, purity, truth) each star representing a member of the family or organization in service, by adding thereto certain emblems symbolizing events of service as indicated on opposite page. The purpose is best explained by the Governor's appeal for its enactment, to-wit:

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

"Boston, May 15, 1918.

"To the Honorable Senate and
"House of Representatives:

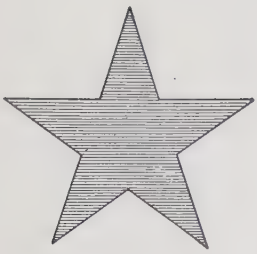
"There has been adopted in the Commonwealth, through common consent, a flag which indicates by a blue star (*five-pointed*) the fact that a man is in the service of the country and which is practically uniform in character. These service flags fly from the homes of the boys, from the city and town halls, churches, colleges, clubs, and other places. It is a beautiful custom and is a rare ornament to the structure flying the flags. There has not, however, been an approval by the Commonwealth of this plan, nor, so far as I know, has there been any effort to make provision for further insignia to show by these flags those who were wounded in the service, received marks of distinction, were captured, or were missing. It seems desirable that the Commonwealth should make some official provision that there will be uniformity in the method of marking, and thus avoid confusion. The State is a direct partner with any family that flies a flag, and shares the joy, and sorrow, of the family. In accordance with this thought, I am transmitting you herewith a suggestion that has been drafted by Mr. Herbert H. Boynton, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"I recommend that such action be taken in the premises as you may deem proper.

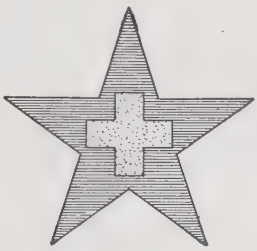
"Samuel W. McCall."

THE STAR OF SERVICE

FOR THE FLAG, FOR LIBERTY, FOR JUSTICE

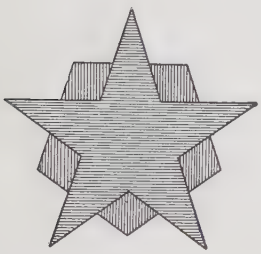


Service in Army or Navy.

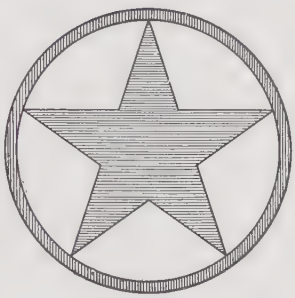


Wounded in Service.

Decorated for Distinguished Service.

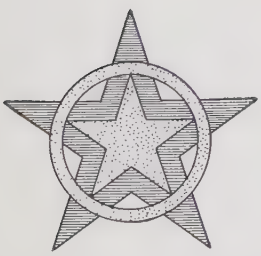


Missing.



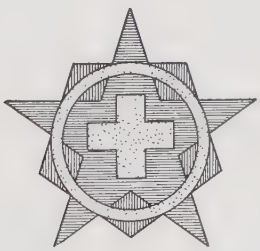
Captured.

Wounded and Decorated for Distinguished Service.

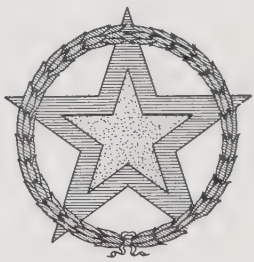


Decorated for Distinguished Service.

Died in Service.



Wounded, Decorated for Distinguished Service and Missing



Died in Service.
Laurel Wreath Optional.

Gold represents wounds, distinguished service, and death. Red, represents missing or captured. If desired, rank may be shown by the proper insignia of Officer or non-Commissioned Officer placed directly above the star. Service in the "Zone of the Advance" and foreign service may be symbolized by a gold chevron placed below the star, one shown for each six months of such service.

Perhaps you will wish to suggest to your Representative in Congress that it is high time the U. S. Government should have an official National Flag Code, portraying the correct manner for using, displaying and saluting the U. S. Flag for citizens of all states, counties, municipalities, organizations and associations and the American people generally and for all departments of the Government.

It is suggested you encourage the patriotic practice now spreading rapidly of having business and professional men provide Flags mounted and installed in uniform receptacles in front of their places of business, making, on holidays and special occasions, a most impressive patriotic display and evidence of their devotion and loyalty to the National Flag. This practice is extending to residential districts with patriotic and artistic effect as portrayed in illustrations accompanying this chapter. It is suggested YOU set the pace for an "Old Glory" Avenue or A Patriotic Way in your city.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is a most impressive display of the Flag indoors?
2. Is the service of a professional decorator necessary in displaying the Flag?
3. What are appropriate for patriotic decorations when artistic effect only is desired?
4. What is a good method for correcting improper Flag display?
5. Who should set the pace in correcting abuse, misuse and improper display of the Flag?
6. What are YOU going to do the next time you witness a patriotic parade and observe people not paying proper respect toward the Flag?
7. How should you cross the street when the Flag is passing in parade?
8. What precautions should professional decorators observe when using Flags for street decorations?
9. What precautions should professional decorators observe when handling the National Flag as part of their equipment?
10. What use is suggested for the author's additional stanza to our National Anthem?
11. Do you approve the author's suggestion relative to a silent indoor allegiance salute to the Flag when The National Anthem is being sung?
12. Has each of your clubs or societies a silken Flag mounted and on tripod?
13. Does your Congressman favor an official Government Flag Code for Americans everywhere?
14. What impressive method for display is now being adopted relative to the usage of Flags in the business districts and residential sections of cities throughout the country?
15. Does your Representative in the State Legislature favor the Massachusetts plan of using the service star emblems to signify various military status of individual soldiers?
16. Has your city an "Old Glory" Avenue or A Patriotic Way?

CHAPTER XII

CRUSADING FOR THE FLAG

Now that pupils and readers have attained a good, working knowledge of the geography and history of the U. S. Flags; what they symbolize; what they represent today; what is becoming to the Flag in display and what respect and reverence is due the Flag by Americans, individually and collectively; there should be a newborn passion to serve and revere that Flag and, if needs be, to fight and die for it. There should likewise be a willingness and determination to Crusade For The Flag of the United States, Your Flag and Mine, to the end that Flag abuse and desecration shall cease.

This closing chapter, therefore, resolves itself into an appeal for your assistance and cooperation in Americanizing the American Flag at home and abroad by supporting such societies as The American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary, the D. A. R., the S. A. R., the G. A. R., World War Veterans, Spanish War Veterans and Women's Auxiliary, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Fraternal, Civic, Patriotic and Religious organizations which are Crusading for the Flag.

This flag book has been especially prepared with a view to presenting authentic information in a form which can be quickly absorbed and readily disseminated. The reader will now find it comparatively easy to prepare most interesting and educational public talks upon the Flag which will develop in interest and far-reaching effect and influence as they are presented to various audiences from time to time. CRUSADING FOR THE FLAG will receive due recognition and appreciation and, in many instances, will serve as a turning point in one's career of public, civic and patriotic service to the community, state and nation.

The display of the Stars and Stripes with becoming dignity and reverence is an obligation of Citizenship and Americanism which is now seriously engaging the minds of the American people. Flags are becoming so plentiful and lend themselves so readily to promiscuous, haphazard display and decoration that proper display is often the exception rather than the rule. To merely follow one's artistic inclination when displaying the Flag may lead to objectionable and improper display and Flag abuse.

Each and every American citizen, each family and each organiza-

tion and society has occasion to display the U. S. Flag many times each year. All should study and restudy "A National Flag Code" (Chapter III), in order that proper display will prevail and improper display be avoided. Precaution against misuse of the flag is emphasized in the Flag Code by a number of "Don'ts" as, for instance, "Don't use the flag as a cover for a sofa pillow, chair, table, etc."

A fundamental, basic rule to govern in such cases is "Do not ever use or display the U. S. Flag in such manner as will permit it to be readily soiled or damaged." Who, for a moment, with such a rule in mind would even contemplate fastening a Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of an automobile? Yet, you have seen such Flag displays many, many times without raising your finger, your fist or your voice in protest. Such use of flags results in the flags being easily torn and soiled, through exposure to wind and weather, grease and grime, mud and water, smoke and dust. A small, inexpensive, silken flag, fastened rigidly by its staff to a holder on the cap of the radiator, *always in view of the occupants of the automobile*, floats out in the breeze in a most impressive, inspiring manner, and free from hazard. A small, inexpensive flag thus displayed is far more attractive and impressive than one or more large, expensive flags draped about the automobile hood or body. A nickeled metal flag pole, fastened to the chassis to the right of the radiator or to the bolt upon which the right hand lamp is clamped is also an effective and proper display for a small silk Flag.

It is not surprising that professional decorators, turned loose in convention halls and on public streets, platforms, store buildings, etc., with carte blanch orders from decorating committees to "decorate" run riot in their desecration and mutilation of the U. S. Flag, Your Flag and Mine. Hundreds of Flags are often used for a single occasion under the guise of patriotic fervor. Flags are cut in half or lengthwise, to drape pillars and supporting columns. They are folded, draped, festooned, tied in every conceivable, artistic and inartistic shape and fashion for artistic effect. Such display is most objectionable and repugnant from the patriotic, as well as economic standpoint. Audiences, and the people generally, should rise up in protest of such Flag extravagance and desecration. Decorating committees should hold professional decorators to strict observance of The National Flag Code and require the use of red, white and blue bunting for purely artistic effect.

The first "Don't" in the Flag Code, "Do not permit disrespect

to be shown to the National Flag," was proposed by the author for reasons now obvious—a primary, patriotic duty resting upon all who love their National Flag.

Why not solemnly resolve here and now that you will not longer tolerate questionable uses and display of the Flag? You will have little difficulty in living up to your resolution, for no true-blue American knowingly will abuse or misuse the Flag of his country and will gladly comply with constructive criticism, should any questionable or incorrect display or use be indulged.

You will soon agree with the author that CRUSADING FOR THE FLAG is the most thrilling indoor and outdoor patriotic pastime in America. He, for instance, has forsaken his favorite recreation, golf, to invade a nearby hay field to invoke a farmer to remove, from the back of his horse, an American Flag where it was found serving as a fly net. He has sought out a College Dean to rescue a badly torn and worn flag being displayed from a College building on Washington's Birthday. He has successfully importuned numerous oil companies from displaying the United States Flag and their electric signs from the same pole at gasoline filling stations. He has shamed real estate dealers from the promiscuous use of the U. S. Flag as advertising medium for the sale of lots. He has personally observed and corrected practically every conceivable abuse and misuse of the flag during years of intensive Flag study and CRUSADING FOR THE FLAG and is proud to record that in no case has the offender failed to appreciate and promptly respond to flag counsel and correction. He has simplified the duties and worries of decorating committees by suggesting a single silken banner mounted on a staff and tripod and placed on the platform to the right and front of the presiding officer, there to be blown to the breeze by an electric fan, concealed by a bank of ferns, the ideal indoor display of the National Flag.

An occurrence in Toledo, Ohio, in 1923, illustrates an instance of dual responsibility for Flag abuse. A foreign-born rag peddler was observed coming down a city street driving an old horse hitched to a junk wagon, there being on the back of the horse, serving as a horse blanket, an old, faded, worn-out, woolen bunting U. S. Flag. A crowd of men and boys had stopped the peddler and were about to summarily chastise him for his seeming desecration of the Flag. The peddler had found it in a refuse can. At this moment a Legionnaire happened along and stepped out to the rescue and protection

of the Flag and the offending and frightened rag peddler. It was explained to the peddler why he was being molested and what the "blanket" on his horse really was; whereupon, the peddler, in broken English, asked appealingly, "Vell, vot vill I do mit him?" The Legionnaire handed the peddler a coin and replied, "You give 'him' to me," and thus closed the incident, first, however, asking those gathered about as to who was the real offender, the ignorant, foreign-born rag peddler, who found the discarded Flag, or the native-born American who had purchased the U. S. Flag originally and had displayed it as an act of patriotism until it was scarcely recognizable as a U. S. Flag and had then abandoned it unceremoniously to the rubbish can where it was rescued as junk by the thrifty peddler, and who, because of its woolen texture, had seemingly put it to good use as a horse blanket? The Legionnaire, of course, took the Flag to his home and destroyed it privately by burning in his furnace and in such manner as showed no disrespect or irreverence. You, too, will soon have many astonishing experiences to relate in connection with your own CRUSADING FOR THE FLAG.

The time is indeed opportune for campaigns of flag education throughout the United States that will crystallize nation-wide observance of A National Flag Code and bring it forceably to the attention of the President or Congress with a view to its official adoption in appropriate form. It is earnestly suggested that each reader, young and old, read and re-read this Flag Code, study and re-study it and this text-book, and pledge anew allegiance and reverence to the Stars and Stripes, and firmly resolve to become a CRUSADER for Flag Education and Observance.

Campaigns of Flag Education

An easily accomplished, but far-reaching and important Flag activity, is a campaign for placing a U. S. Flag in each schoolroom of a city, town or county through a Flag Questionnaire which will arouse and educate all members of the family on Flag usage and history. The author's first efforts in this direction, in co-operation with the American Legion and leading newspapers, resulted in placing a 4′ × 6′ Flag in 850 schoolrooms in Columbus, Ohio, 500 schoolrooms in Canton, Ohio, and a large woolen bunting Flag for each school building in Findlay, Ohio. This "Ohio Plan" is being used most effectively in other Ohio cities. *Please Push it along.* Briefly, it is as follows:

(a) The local American Legion Post, American Legion Auxiliary or other Patriotic or Civic organizations sponsors the "Ohio Plan" through the leading newspaper of the city.

(b) Funds for purchase of flags is pledged, preferably from the treasury of the organization sponsoring the campaign, or by a leading bank, merchant, club or organization.

(c) The Superintendent of Schools assures energetic cooperation of Principals and Teachers.

(d) Flag Questionnaire of 50 to 100 questions is published in newspaper during the week preceding the contest with appropriate news items about the Flag and Flag campaign, prepared from this Flag book or otherwise. During the week of the campaign a daily Flag Questionnaire of five to ten questions is conducted in leading newspaper and are answered on the day following, thus allowing readers one day to answer each set of questions.

(e) A sample Flag is displayed in each school building and a silken Flag 3′ x 5′ on standard and tripod is displayed in a prominent show window, devoid of merchandise, (or other appropriate place), and blown to the breeze by an electric fan concealed by a bank of ferns and with appropriate placards announcing the Flag campaign and donor of the silk Flag.

(f) The school campaign is limited to one school week, Monday to Friday or between Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, or beginning or ending on Flag Day or Independence Day or during National Americanism week or whenever desired for any period.

(g) Questionnaires distributed to all pupils Monday of contest week and turned in on or before Friday afternoon for grading.

(h) A Board of Grading parties and Awards of patriotic and leading citizens is announced.

(i) Rules of Contest: A Flag, 4′x6′ (or other dimensions) to be awarded

To each Primary Grade room of which 15 or more pupils answer correctly 10 or more questions.

To each Intermediate Grade room of which 15 or more pupils answer correctly 25 or more questions.

To each Grammar Grade room of which 20 or more pupils answer correctly 35 or more questions.

To each High School or Junior High School of which 20 or more pupils answer correctly 40 or more questions.

To each Parochial and Private School or Academy entering the contest upon similar conditions.

The silken banner on public display to be awarded the schoolroom of which the largest number of pupils answer most satisfactorily the largest number of questions.

(j) Awards to be announced by a Board of Awards at a general assembly and Flags presented for distribution by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts with appropriate ceremonies or on Washington's Birthday, Flag Day, Decoration Day, Armistice Day, Defense Test Day, or other National holidays or suitable occasion.

(k) Movie film of ceremonies to be made, if possible, and photographs taken, and preserved for future use in teaching and illustrating Americanism.

(l) Correct answers to Questionnaire published by newspapers the following week for benefit of all who haven't this Flag book.

(m) These Flags to be assembled and displayed annually on Flag Day with appropriate Flag exercises.

The only objection to this plan arises over the fact that pupils become so excited, enthusiastic and inquisitive about the flag questions and answers as to interfere more or less with their other school work during the week of the contest. But, what else should be expected? Americans young and old, are literally hungry, starving, so to speak, for the true story of the Stars and Stripes. Public librarians are besieged for Flag information. Parents become interested through answering "I don't know," "I don't know." The entire family becomes excited, enthusiastic and eager for the success of the contest and acquisition of Flag information.

Parent-Teachers Associations, now the vogue throughout the country, are ideal agencies for disseminating Flag information and observance. The Flag is one subject concerning which parents, teachers and children are equally ignorant and, therefore, equally interested when the subject is presented through a Flag campaign of education. With this volume as your Flag Guide all you need now is courage to make your first Flag talk. Your success as a Flag Crusader will then be assured.

A simple, effective plan to promote proper observance of the National Flag Code on public occasions and throughout the year amongst the business institutions, clubs, lodges, churches, parades, etc., is for the Mayor of a city to appoint a Flag committee consist-

ing of the Presidents of various patriotic and civic organizations, clothed with authority of the City Council to enforce proper display and use of the flag, or, rather, to prevent its improper display and improper use. A Flag Crusader in each city should suggest this action to the Mayor and, address the City Council upon such a resolution and offer to instruct the Mayor's Flag committee in its functions by interpreting A National Flag Code (Chapter VIII).

An inspiring example of Flag Crusading was conducted by Perry Post No. 83 of the American Legion, Sandusky, Ohio, culminating Flag Day 1924. When the illustrated Flag Code was published in July, 1923, that post purchased and distributed 6000 copies

A SECTION OF AN "OLD GLORY" AVENUE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, ILLUSTRATING THE AMERICAN LEGION UNIVERSAL PLAN OF FLAG DISPLAY. ALSO NOTE CORRECT USE OF BUNTING IN DECORATING THE HOTEL ENTRANCE AND THE FLAG SUSPENDED, VERTICALLY, ACROSS THE STREET.

to the homes and places of business in that city. The reaction was marked but not entirely satisfactory as some people paid no attention to these Flag rules or to correct Flag usage and display. In May, 1924, the American Legion Universal Plan of Flag Display for the business sections in cities and towns was proposed to the Retail Merchants Association and Chamber of Commerce. This Plan was accepted by 250 merchants in three days solicitation and later increased to 350 flag sets including some residences.

All arrangements were completed for inauguration of the Plan on Flag Day. About five o'clock Flag Day morning the Post Commander and twelve Legionnaires loaded two trucks with the 250 Flag Sets and traversed the streets of the business section and

had all Flags placed within an hour. When Sandusky awakened "Old Glory" was ablaze; every Flag flying in the fresh morning breeze.

Merchants, clerks and early customers arriving a few hours later were amazed and inspired as never before. This simple inexpensive Flag display was most effective and patriotic. It is no wonder this Plan of Flag Display is extending all over the country with patriotic fervor. The cost is trifling; less than a dollar a year over a period of years.

The original "Ohio Plan" Crusaders for the Flag through campaigns of Flag Education.

State Commander and officials Ohio Division American Legion Parade 1924 National Convention, St. Paul, Minn. Note correct position of National Flag at head of column with Legion Colors to its left. Also correct position of National Flags of Organizations en masse in background with the Organization Colors en masse to their left. Note hats off in salute.

Much credit and commendation is due the American Flag Association for its zealous, courageous, determined stand and Crusade for State Flag Laws and Flag Etiquette the past 25 years. The American Flag Association* was organized in New York City in 1898, at a Mass Meeting of delegates from various patriotic societies

*Headquarters: The Registrar, Caryl, Yonkers, New York. Life Membership open to any American Citizen, at $5.00.

following much agitation over flagrant misuse and abuse of the Flag during the 1896 National political campaign in which eager candidates flaunted their so-called patriotism by displaying the National Flag as an advertising medium and by printing their names on the white stripes of the Flag. Pictures and placards of candidates were attached to Flags and printed pictures of Flags were adorned with photos of candidates and carried on poles in parades. Oftentimes adherents of one candidate became incensed at an opponent's political banners and tore them down, and, incidentally, rendered abuse and desecration to the U. S. Flag when only political animosity toward the opposing candidate was intended.

It has also fostered public sentiment in favor of singing one stanza of the Star Spangled Banner in theaters and public gatherings and in precluding the playing by bands or orchestras of the Star Spangled Banner as part of a musical medley.

The author is constrained, for obvious reasons, to again urge each and every reader to observe the display and use of the Flag from day to day and especially on holidays and special occasions and to instantly take steps to correct any improper display or use, abuse or desecration. Such action will bring immediate and permanent correction and advance that day when the National Flag will have come into its own, and Americans will have become truly American. Flag Crusaders, Speed That Day! Then this contribution to Flag literature and observance will not have been in vain.

If perchance you have read this book through without having read the Introduction please read it now. It is in fact a companion chapter to this final chapter, *CRUSADING FOR THE FLAG.*

And now, in closing, the author earnestly urges each and every American to bear in mind and memorize the closing statement of the Introduction, i. e., The Flag of the United States symbolizes that Freedom and Equality, Justice and Humanity, for which our forefathers sacrificed their lives and their personal fortunes. Today that flag represents a Country and many Islands of the sea over some portion of which the sun is always shining, and "Your Flag and Mine" is always flying, a Nation of one hundred eighteen million free people—AMERICA!—its Constitution and Institutions, its Achievements and Aspirations and, in itself, should be treated and revered, not as a combination of certain colors, but as *A LIVING National Creation!* It's time to Americanize the American Flag. Let's Go!

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is meant by "Crusading for the Flag"?
2. Are YOU resolved to make sacrifices, to uphold and defend the flag and the Constitution of the United States if necessary, similar to those made by our forefathers to establish the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution of the United States?
3. What is the purpose or lesson of this closing Chapter?
4. Has a flag campaign of education been conducted in your City? If not, why not?
5. Can the author or publisher of this volume be of further assistance in a local campaign?
6. Mention a most important obligation of Citizenship and Americanism.
7. Why is it objectionable and no longer necessary to follow one's imagination and inclination when decorating a hall or displaying the Flag?
8. What action by YOU is suggested to establish yourself as a Flag Crusader?
9. Do YOU display a Flag at your home or place of business? If not, why not?
10. On what occasions are YOU going to display the flag hereafter?
11. How only can one be certain as to proper use and display of the Flag?
12. What is the basic rule in determining how not to display or use the Flag?
13. Discuss displaying a Flag from an automobile.
14. Why do professional decorators abuse and misuse the National Flag?
15. How many National Flags are essential in decorating a hall, platform or stage?
16. What are YOU doing to correct Flag abuse and desecration?
17. Do YOU observe the injunction "Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the National Flag?"
18. What is the greatest indoor and outdoor patriotic sport?
19. What is the most economical and impressive display of the Flag indoors?
20. In the Toledo Flag incident who was the gravest offender?
21. When is the best time for a Flag campaign of education in your city?
22. What are YOU going to do in that direction?
23. Discuss the "Ohio Plan" of Flag Education. Will YOU not start it for your city?
24. Have YOU memorized what the Flag symbolizes and what it represents today?
25. Is any True Blue American too old or too young to Crusade for the Flag?
26. Isn't it about time to Americanize the American Flag?

THE cover design, frontispiece, original drawings of model flags, rattlesnake devices and diagrams in chapters I, IV, V, X were made by Mr. J. A. Kaiser, Columbus, Ohio. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a painted Flag. The engravings of Mr. Kaiser's drawings and frontispiece Flag were executed by The Bucher Engraving Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The drawings illustrating The National Flag Code (Chapter VIII) are reproduced by courtesy of the American Legion Weekly.

The drawings of flags on pages 49, 85, are by Mr. Royal Baily Farnum, Director of Art, Public Schools, Boston, Mass., being reproductions from "The American Flag" published by the Department of Education, State of New York.

The reproduction in colors from Avery's "History of the United States and Its People" are reproduced through courtesy of Dr. Elroy McKendree Avery from electros made by the Matthews-Northrup Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

The typography, press work and binding is by the Champlin Press, Columbus, Ohio.